

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Wits
Is the City making a killing out of the Government's privatisation programme? Jonathan Davis reports.

Pits
The controversial miners' leader Arthur Scargill is the subject of The Times Profile.



Hits
John Hennessey previews golf's World Matchplay Championship at Wentworth.

Crits
The Books Page reviews Paul Theroux on the British, the Gaitskell Diaries and photographic books by Lord Snowdon and David Bailey.

'Grounded' Soviet jet flies out

A Soviet Illyushin 62 passenger aircraft that had been stranded at Heathrow airport, London, because union members refused to lift their ban on working on Aeroflot airlines finally took off at last night without its passengers.

It used engine reverse thrust to push itself away from the aircraft stand and left Britain with only the crew on board and with three hours' fuel supply.

The union ban was in response to the shooting down of the South Korean airliner last month. The Heathrow airliner had at first been advised not to use reverse thrust because of the danger of shattering terminal building windows.

Pound falls

The Bank of England is believed to have intervened as sterling fell 90 points against the dollar and 0.2 in its trade-weighted value against a basket of currencies. Page 21

Fish deadlock

EEC fisheries ministers meeting in Luxembourg have failed to reach agreement on North Sea herring quotas after two days of negotiations. Page 6

Birthday boycott

Celebrations marking the twentieth anniversary of the French Fifth Republic were boycotted by the Socialist Government, which saw the event as a right-wing exercise. Page 6

Steel doubts

There are further doubts over the British Steel Corporation's fragile joint venture proposal with the United States Steel Corporation involving the Ravenscraig plant in Lanarkshire. Page 21

Quality test

The term "merchantable quality" should be replaced by a neutral one such as "proper quality" to protect customers' rights, a Law Commission study proposes. Page 3

Mitterrand visit

President Mitterrand of France will visit Britain on October 20 for routine talks with Mrs Thatcher, in which EEC and East-West matters will probably predominate.

Leader page 9

Letters on Dénat, from Lord Gladwyn; government and industry, from Mr Edmund Dell; and Mr J. Stevenson.

Leading article: Mr Foot: France; Mr Reagan's cancelled trip. Features, pages 8, 12, 13

A way out of the East-West impasse: Breaking another trade barrier; Battle of the baguettes; Spectrum: Filming Under The Volcano; Wednesday Page: Glens Kinnock, Brighton belle; Joanna Lumley's Diary; The Times Cook.

Obituary, page 10
Professor M. W. Flinn
Special Report, 15-20
Britain's latest North Sea oil field Maureen - is now in production.

Home News	2-4	Diary	8
Overseas	5-6	Law Report	10
Arts	10	Property	29
Bridge	10	Science	10
Business	14-21-23	Sport	24-26
Church	10	TV & Radio	31
Court	10	Universities	10
Crossword	32	Weather	32

Far left makes no ground in Kinnock's team

- The far left's hopes of reversing the rightward changes of a year ago on the national executive committee were disappointed.
- Mr Foot, giving his valedictory speech to the Labour Party Conference, received a memorable send-off.
- A strong campaign has started for the job of chief whip with Mr Kinnock's

- opposition to the reelection of Mr Cocks "an open secret".
- Government promises to maintain the health service had been destroyed in an avalanche of cuts, cash limits and privatisation, a union delegate said.
- Mr Eric Heffer, MP, called for a campaign inside and outside Parliament against the Government's onslaught on local authorities.

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Brighton

The Labour Party Conference, as if determined to mend its ways and prospects, yesterday gave Mr Neil Kinnock, its new leader, a team who will work with him, and Mr Michael Foot, its old leader, a memorable send-off.

In the election to the party's national executive committee, the far left, which had hopes of reversing the rightward changes of a year ago, made negligible ground. Their reliable strength remains, as before, at about nine out of a voting membership of 29, which leaves Mr Kinnock with a comfortable majority for doing anything he is likely to contemplate.

In the trade union section, the champions of the left, Mr Eric Clarke, the miners' workers, and Mr Charles Kelly, of the construction workers, were only runners-up.

The left-wing Mr Douglas Hoyle, of the supervisors union, ASTMS, dislodged the right-wing Mr Denis Howell of Apex (Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs), but Mr Hoyle's union campaigned for Mr Kinnock's election, and he is expected to be supportive.

Mr Michael Meacher and Mr David Blunkett took the two vacant places in the constituency section, Mr Meacher, with a huge vote garnered in his campaign for the deputy leadership.

Both are left, but Mr Meacher disappointed his far left friends by voting for Mr Kinnock rather than Mr Eric Heffer, and



Conference report
Leading article
Frank Johnson back page

so the leadership is looking for his support.

Mr Blunkett, Labour leader of Sheffield city council, a man of independent mind and forceful speech, is also seen by Mr Kinnock's supporters as one of themselves.

The women's section brought back two former NEC members in Miss Joan Maynard and Mrs Renee Short. Miss Maynard has already made plain her distrust of the new leadership, which counts her as hostile. But Mrs Short, since her nomination, is no longer counted among her former friends on the far left: she voted for Mr Kinnock, and is warm in her approval of him.

Leader wants chief whip ousted

From Anthony Bevis
Political Correspondent
Brighton

Labour MPs at Brighton are being left in no doubt that Mr Neil Kinnock does not want the reelection of Mr Michael Cocks as the party chief whip.

The new leader's hostility to Mr Cocks was being described yesterday as "an open secret", and that message is being used as part of the strong campaign that started for the chief whip's post.

Nominations have so far been submitted for Mr Cocks and for Mr Terence Davis, MP for Birmingham, Hodge Hill. But further nominations are expected from Mr John Evans, St Helens, North, Mr Peter Snape, West Bromwich, East, and Mr Martin Flannery, Sheffield, Hillsborough.

Ballot papers are to be sent out next Tuesday to the party's 209 MPs and the result of the first ballot will be declared on October 20, the week before Parliament reassembles.

It was said by well placed

Union defiant on defence motion

Transport Union leaders last night formally rejected a personal request from Mr Neil Kinnock to drop a proposal that the next Labour government would "unconditionally scrap all nuclear weapons systems".

TGW delegates agreed to go ahead today with a composite policy motion, which the new Labour leader wanted them to remit to the party's national executive committee.

MPs yesterday that the weakness of Mr Kinnock's kitchen cabinet, his personal staff, in terms of "sharp end" political experience made the choice of chief whip a matter of prime importance.

But there is no clear front-runner and, despite the fact that Mr Cocks, aged 54, has earned the enmity of many up-and-coming MPs because of the old-fashioned way in which the whip's office was run during the

last Parliament and because of his choice of deputy, Mr Walter Harrison, his chances cannot be discounted.

Nevertheless, the challenge he faces from Mr Evans, Mr Davis and Mr Snape is a strong one.

Mr Evans, aged 53, who has served as Mr Michael Foot's parliamentary private secretary since 1980, was elected yesterday to the national executive committee and that link with the party's key committee is seen as a strong advantage. His connection with Mr Foot, however, could be a handicap.

Mr Davis, aged 45, has been an opposition spokesman on health since 1980 and it was emphasized yesterday that he had managed to attract support from the left and the right wings of the party.

Mr Snape, aged 41, has been an opposition spokesman on home affairs since last year and previously served as a front bench spokesman on defence and disarmament.

Continued on back page, col 6



Birthday honours: Princess Anne opening an exhibition to celebrate the bicentenary of Arthur Ackerman and Son in Bond Street, London, yesterday.

Members hit out at Boycott's dismissal

By Richard Streeton

Geoffrey Boycott's supporters are trying to get Yorkshire County Cricket Club to rescind their decision to dispense with the 42-year-old batsman's services. Three of the committee on the losing side in an 18-7 vote in favour of not renewing Boycott's contract are expected to attend a protest meeting on Sunday in Ossett.

The meeting has been arranged by Mr Peter Briggs, who was chairman of the former Yorkshire members' reform group. He said it was open to anyone "interested in demanding justice in Yorkshire cricket". The three committee members willing to attend are Sidney Fielden (Doncaster), Peter Charles (Rotherham) and Reginald Kirk (Hull).

There were widespread denials yesterday from other counties that they would be seeking Boycott's signature on a contract. The most strongly held theory is that he will conclude his career in South Africa, where he has spent many winters coaching and playing.

Mr Briggs believes that the logical move for those dissatisfied with the decision would be for them to call a special general meeting of Yorkshire members to put a vote of no-confidence in the committee.

With the county's membership around 10,400, the protesters would need, under the relevant rule, only between 250

to 300 signatures for the meeting to be held within 21 days. When the reform group last called a special meeting in 1979 after Boycott was removed from the captaincy, absentee postal votes swung the victory to the committee.

Boycott, who returned from South Africa overnight on Sunday, spent the day behind the drawn curtains of his house on Woolley, a picturesque South Yorkshire village off the A61 between Barnsley and Wakefield. At least, it is thought he was there. Some 40 reporters and cameramen waited all day outside the property's high fences and its remote-controlled front gate.

Messages were passed in and out by someone understood to be a house decorator who said Boycott was resting and was gathering his thoughts about his future. Nobody could see Boycott, who is believed to be negotiating with a tabloid newspaper for his story. It was a tedious wait for the media, with no pub, no shops and only one telephone in the vicinity.

Senior Yorkshire officials remained silent, their swords hunk in the scabbards. Others were not so reticent. Mr Fielden threatened: "There will be trouble this winter on a scale never witnessed before" - a reference the rest of us must hope refers only to the Yorkshire cricket dispute.

Other reactions, page 24

Reagan offers Russia new weapons deal

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan yesterday announced major new "build-down" proposals for the next round of the strategic arms reduction talks (Start) to reduce long-range nuclear weapons.

With Congressional support, the President said the Soviet Union must start negotiating in good faith. The Russians had still to take their first meaningful step to address earlier American proposals in the Start negotiations, he said.

A senior Administration official explained that, under the build-down concept, every modernized or new land-based missile warhead deployed would have to be accompanied by the destruction of two older warheads.

The proposal will be put at the Start negotiations, which resume tomorrow by Ambassador Edward Rowny, the chief United States negotiator.

The concept was first suggested to the President by Senator William Cohen (Republican, Maine) and Senator Sam Nunn (Democrat, Georgia).

The new Reagan plan is reported to retain his previous key proposal that each of the superpowers should reduce its total of warheads by about one-third to equal levels of 5,000.

Senators and Congressional leaders met the President on Monday to discuss the plan. Senator Charles Percy, the Republican chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who also attended the meeting, later told reporters: "This is truly a historic moment."

He said it was the first time in the history of Congress and the executive branch that "we have worked out jointly an arms control proposal in which we are truly united".

Several senators and congressmen recently demanded a build-down proposal in return

for their votes for the production of the giant MX intercontinental ballistic missile, which President Reagan maintains is essential to modernize the US nuclear arsenal.

The President's Start initiative follows the proposals he made for the separate Geneva negotiations between the US and the Soviet Union on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) reductions.

The President put the INF proposals during his recent policy speech to the United Nations General Assembly.

In a speech on Monday evening to the tenth anniversary dinner of the conservative Heritage Foundation, he said: "The search for genuine, verifiable arms reduction is not a campaign pledge or a sideline item in my national security."

"Reducing the risk of war and the level of nuclear arms is an imperative, precisely because it enhances our security."

He rejected criticism that the harsh words he has used about the Russians had reduced chances for arms control agreements. "Unilateral restraint and good will does not provide similar reactions from the Soviet Union. And it doesn't produce genuine arms control."



President Reagan at the White House yesterday

Heseltine and Jenkin fight spending cuts

By Philip Webster, Political Correspondent

The Treasury is facing strong resistance from departmental spending ministers as it attempts to cut £2,500m from their spending plans for 1984/85.

Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, is seeking reductions in the bids submitted mainly by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

It is said to be premature to speak of a breakdown in the talks between Mr Rees and the ministers, which are still continuing. Some progress has been made, but a Treasury official

acknowledged last night that the talks were proving difficult. "The target in this year's bilaterals is a tough one requiring difficult negotiations and difficult decisions", he said.

There is increasing expectation that the issue will have to be resolved, as in the past, either by the full Cabinet to which Mr Rees will report when he has gone as far as he can go, or a special Cabinet committee previously dubbed the "star chamber".

Mr Heseltine, still angry at the way he was presented with a £240m cut the day after he published his defence White Paper, is in no mood to give way. Mr Jenkin is defending cuts in urban aid.

If you want to improve your building project, speak to the management.

The word 'management' is heard a lot in the construction industry these days:

Two phrases, often used, are 'project management' and 'construction management'.

But what do they mean?

Just this:

Call in Bovis at the very inception of a project, and you will get continuity of management throughout. That is Project Management.

Call in Bovis after the initial stages (when you've decided on your site and building) and you have Construction Management.

Now call Bernard Hodgson on 01-422 3488 and he'll tell you the rest.

Address: Bovis Construction Limited, Bovis House, Northolt Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA2 0EE.

Bovis Management

All you need to know about building.

Member of the F & O Group

Warsaw faces dilemma

Walesa is Nobel favourite

From Christopher Mosey
Stockholm
and Roger Boyes
Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's outlawed Solidarity movement, is reported to be the front runner among 79 candidates nominated for this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

If Mr Walesa is the choice of the prize committee when it publishes its decision today, there will be great jubilation in the West and deep dismay in the Eastern block. It will also be the committee's most controversial choice since 1978 when the prize was awarded to President Sadat of Egypt and Mr Menachem Begin, who was then Israeli Prime Minister.

Anticipating the possibility that Mr Walesa might win the prize, the Polish Government spokesman in Warsaw said yesterday that the nominees were still under investigation for allegedly holding bank accounts in the West and for evading Polish taxes. It is clear that the authorities in Warsaw are nervous about him winning the prize for that would undo most of their attempts to discredit him at home.

If, however, the Nobel committee opts for a less controversial figure for the prize, there are plenty of candidates. They include the Pope, Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's former special envoy to Lebanon, Mr Eli Wiesel, the Jewish writer, and Mrs Helen Suzman, the South African opposition politician.



Mr Walesa: Under financial investigation.

The list also covers organizations like Unicef, the UN Children's Fund, and the International Scout Movement.

Even if Mr Walesa does win, there were grave doubts in Oslo last night that he would be permitted to travel there to receive the prize which is worth £133,000 this year.

As part of the Polish authorities' campaign against him, Polish television recently broadcast a tape recording of an alleged conversation between Mr Walesa and his brother during which he admitted having a \$1m (£666,000), gleaned from Western prizes.

The tape recording, which Mr Jerry Urban - the government spokesman - said yesterday had been certified as genuine by the criminal division of the police, is being regarded as evidence against Mr Walesa by Treasury investigators in Gdansk.

In the tape recording, Mr Walesa is heard to say, "this

million should be arranged in such a way that it would maintain the family for I do not know how long. Of course today we have some five or six million here in this country. I would really like to get this Nobel after all though the church is making it difficult for me. I would get it if it were not for the church."

The authorities say they recorded the conversation just over a year ago - shortly before the awarding of last year's Nobel prizes - when Mr Walesa was allowed to meet his brother, Stanislaw while interned in a remote hunting lodge in Alarnow, near the Soviet border. Mr Walesa says that the tape is a fabrication, splicing together disparate parts of monitored conversations.

Mr Urban said yesterday that unauthorized possession of foreign bank accounts was an offence under the 1957 Banking Act as was the evasion of taxes. But he could not say whether Mr Walesa would be brought to trial - that depended on the outcome of the investigations into the Gdansk financial authorities. There was other evidence against him apart from the tape recording.

Mr Walesa did indeed win many foreign prizes - though not the Nobel prize - while he was Solidarity leader but he insists that the money went into Solidarity coffers, not his.

Mr Urban told reporters that Mr Walesa was not the target of a propaganda campaign because his role was not important enough in Polish politics.

هكذا من الاصل

Memorial in park for IRA victims

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, will today unveil a memorial tablet on the bandstand in Regent's Park, London, to the seven bandmen of The Royal Green Jackets killed by an IRA terrorist bomb while playing on the bandstand in July last year.

Widows and families of the dead soldiers will also be at the service of dedication. So will Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, other government ministers, and senior army officers including Sir Edwin Bramall, Chief of the Defence Staff.

The reformed band, including many of those injured in the bomb attack, will be on the bandstand.

Sefton, the Household Cavalry horse that survived severe injuries received in the bombing, was presented with a bravery award at the Horse of the Year Show yesterday.

Driving ban on cartoonist

Peter Maddocks, aged 55, a Fleet Street cartoonist, of Bell Tress Grove, Streatham, South London, was fined £100, with £28.12 costs and banned from driving for a year at Horseferry Magistrates' Court yesterday. He admitted riding his Suzuki motorcycle while unfit through drink in Southwark on August 23.

He told the magistrates that on the night in question he found his studio had been ransacked for the fifth time in four years and he had a bottle of wine when clearing it.

Telecom protest action widened

The Post Office Engineering Union yesterday widened its industrial action in protest at plans to sell off the public telephone system. Eight key members from the Aberdeen branch were called out on strike in a move designed to affect the maintenance of telar and data equipment.

The union said the action would mean that no telar or data faults would be dealt with in the Aberdeen area. Oil companies and big business were expected to be affected.

Costs move to save 'Romans'

Mr Andrew Lea, organizer of the Theatre Defence Fund, set up to protect the play *Romans in Britain*, said yesterday that it will consider underwriting any legal costs incurred in staging the production outside London.

The play, which includes a simulated homosexual rape, was to have been shown this month as part of the Swansea Fringe Festival. It has now been cancelled after threats of legal action by a Swansea city councillor.

Hillhead unity

A joint SDP/Liberal Alliance committee has been set up in the Glasgow, Hillhead constituency of Mr Roy Jenkins, former SDP leader, the SDP announced yesterday. It would organize campaigning in the constituency.

School blast

Bomb squad detectives were last night investigating an explosion at Wellington College in Berkshire. Boys queuing in the dining hall were showered with glass as the incendiary device exploded shortly after 1 pm. No one was injured.

Ships order lost

Harland and Wolff, which last month lost a £4.5m order to Germany, narrowly failed to win a £70m order for three tankers for Shell, which goes to South Korea.

Taxes will rise sharply without big public spending cuts, study says

By Frances Williams Economics Correspondent

The price of failure by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to secure big cuts in public spending in future years could be increases equivalent to between 10p and 15p on the basic rate of income tax, a new study published today says.

If spending is not cut and the economy stagnates, higher taxes will be needed to stop state borrowing from rising sharply, according to calculations by Mr Gavin Davies, of Simon and Coates, the city stockbrokers. That is because slow growth dampens government revenues and pushes up spending on social security benefits, widening the gap to be filled by borrowing.

Unpublished Treasury fore-

casts come to a similar conclusion. Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, who is now involved in bruising negotiations with spending ministers on estimates for next year, told the Cabinet in July that longer term spending cuts were essential to avoid tax rises. The Government could not bank on rapid economic growth to bail it out, he said.

To make room for the tax cuts the Government wants dearly, the Cabinet have agreed to aim to reduce public spending to below 40 per cent of the national output by 1988, compared with 44 per cent last year. All departments have been asked to propose cuts to meet that objective.

But Mr Davies suggests that the target will be hard to achieve without annual growth of about 2.5 per cent. If it drops below 1.5 per cent, the share of public spending in the economy is likely to rise.

Borrowing poses an even greater problem for the Chancellor, Mr Davies says. Zero growth after 1984-85 would, without substantial tax increases, double state borrowing to 6 per cent of national output by 1988-89, when the next general election is due.

Even if spending is cut, growth would have to average at least 1.5 per cent a year to make room for tax reductions by keeping borrowing down, Mr Davies estimates.

Children suffer 45% accidents at home

Children aged under five playing on a summer Sunday afternoon are most at risk of suffering non-fatal injury at home, according to a report published yesterday by the Consumer Safety Unit.

The unit's home accident surveillance system found that 27 per cent of home accidents last year involved small children, and 45 per cent were aged under 16.

The figures are compiled from records at a sample of 20 hospital casualty departments in England and Wales, where a third of all accidents and emergencies were caused at home.

The aim of the unit is to try to "reduce the pain and suffering involved in accidents, and their substantial economic costs", by tracing their causes, according to Mr Alex Fletcher, Under Secretary of State responsible for corporate and consumer affairs.

The unit estimates that there are more than two million accidents in the home every year. Cutting or piercing is the most common injury account-

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Type of accident %	%
Fall from stairs	10.3
Fall from bed/chair	0.5
Fall from building	0.5
Fall between two levels	14.2
Fall on same level	14.2
Other fall	0.2
Cutting/piercing	19.2
Struck by object/person	13.0
Burning accident from controlled heat source	5.1
Foreign body	3.8
Accidental poisoning from medicine/food	2.1
Struck by falling object	2.1
Over-exposure to heat	1.9
Burning involving uncontrolled fire	0.4
Explosion accident	0.2
Electric current accident	0.1
Radiation accident	0.1
Other	0.8
Unknown	5.0

ing for nearly one in five of the total. One in 10 are falls on stairs, and another three in 10 are falls of some other kind.

Accidents are 40 per cent more frequent in midsummer than in December.

Home Accident Surveillance System, 1982, (Department of Trade and Industry, Millbank, London SW1P).

BR to cut 10,000 office jobs

By Michael Bailey and David Fettes

British Rail is to reduce up to 10,000 administrative jobs and close 19 divisional offices in an 18-month cost-cutting drive, Mr Bert Lyons, general secretary of the Transport Salaried Staff Association, disclosed at the Labour Party conference at Brighton yesterday.

Seven divisional offices in the London Midland Region would go, three on Eastern, six on Western, and three on Southern, Mr Lyons said. A meeting of the "multiple alliance" of coal, steel and rail unions to fight cuts in their industries.

British Rail confirmed last night that Mr Lyons's figures were broadly correct, and were part of the 15,000 job losses by 1988 foreseen in its corporate plan in August.

The divisional offices to be closed are: Eastern: Doncaster, London King's Cross, London Liverpool Street, Leeds, Norwich (already closed) and Newcastle; London Midland: London Euston, Manchester, Nottingham, Preston, Stoke, Birmingham and Liverpool; Southern: Beckenham, Croydon and Wimbledon; Western: Reading, Bristol and Cardiff.

In Brighton, leaders of seven unions rebuffed the triple alliance in the face of threatened job cuts which they fear could total 100,000.

The unions are to establish a formal grouping of their sponsored MPs to oppose cuts

Polytechnic courses attacked

By David Walker

Sharp criticism by government inspectors of sociology teaching at a London polytechnic has raised doubts about the quality of hundreds of non-university degree courses.

A team of Her Majesty's Inspectors found slipshod teaching, "casual" lecturing and the danger of Marxist bias in two sociology degree courses offered by the Polytechnic of North London. The findings came only months after the courses had been passed by the quango responsible for approving non-university degrees, the Council for National Academic Awards.

Fears were expressed yesterday that other "validation" of degrees by this council, which has a royal charter, might be suspect. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, is considering a further inquiry into the polytechnic's affairs, but civil servants could not say whether the scope of the council's work would come under scrutiny.

The leader of the CNA's investigation into the polytechnic, Mr John Westergaard, a Sheffield University professor of sociology said: "It is difficult to make any sense of this divergence of view with Her Majesty's Inspectors."

Backlog of appeal cases falls

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

About 77 per cent of appeals to the Court of Appeal were dismissed by it or by consent. Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, said in a progress report yesterday.

During the past year summary appeals had been discouraged by selective listing, designed to make it unprofitable to launch an appeal solely to achieve delay.

Sir John said it was now becoming known that such appeals received priority in listing and that any postponement of the decision would be short, unless the appeal succeeded.

Sir John said that the function of the court was to correct errors, not provide a second stage in a trial.

This time last year the number of appeals outstanding was about 1,100. In the previous decade the number of appeals awaiting hearing had been rising at more than 10 per cent a year.

If that trend had continued the present waiting list would contain about 1,250 appeals. In fact, the waiting list contained 930 appeals, a reduction of 170 over the year.

Law Report, page 10

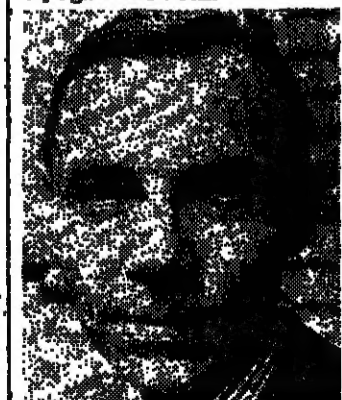
Don suspended

Mr David Hurst, (below), the law lecturer who criticised the "idle life" enjoyed by university dons, was suspended by Reading University yesterday.

Mr Hurst, aged 47, is to face a board of inquiry before the university council decides whether to dismiss him. An internal committee of inquiry has already met.

Mr Edward Bell, assistant registrar said that the suspension was "a disciplinary measure".

Mr Hurst, who has taught land law and equity at Reading for five years failed yesterday to gain an injunction in the High Court setting the suspension aside because the university was not named in the action. He said later he would try again this week.



Mr Nicholas Norman (left), master of The Armouries, showing the suit yesterday to Mr Macfarlane. (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

Appeal to save Earl's armour

By Our Arts Correspondent

An appeal for £368,000 to save for the nation an important set of armour belonging to Henry Wriothesley, the third Earl of Southampton, and patron of William Shakespeare, was launched yesterday by Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment.

It was part of the Hever Castle Collection sold in May and went to a private American collector at Sotheby's. On the recommendation of the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art, Lord Gower, the Minister for the Arts, withheld the armour's export licence for six months.

The suit of armour, originally thought to be Flemish, is now believed to be French and may have been acquired during one of the Earl's visits to France in 1598.

The Armouries at the Tower of London, which is trying to purchase the suit, says it is the only complete sixteenth century French armour in Britain and is of outstanding importance.

Contributions should be sent to The Southampton Appeal, The Armouries, Tower of London, London EC3, with cheques made payable to the Department of the Environment.

More health regions join jobs cut revolt

By Nicholas Timmins

Two more health authorities have decided to follow Brent in defying the Government's job cuts, and a third has said it will have to take "draconian" measures unless and manpower figures it has been given are changed.

Islington Health Authority in London and the Sheffield Health Authority have both voted not to implement the job cuts, although both, unlike Brent, accepted financial cuts imposed after the Chancellor's emergency package in July.

In the case of Islington Health Authority that will mean saving £303,000, with the closure of a 20-bed ward at the Royal Northern Hospital, and the halving of planned expansion in services for the mentally handicapped.

But the authority decided unanimously not to implement its manpower target of cutting 101 jobs.

Mr Brian Harrison, the

district administrator, said such a cut would have meant the closure of another two wards.

Redbridge Health Authority, which covers parts of Essex including Ilford, Barking and Dagenham, decided to take no action on its proposed cut of 35 jobs, saying it will have to implement a draconian package of ward and unit closures if its figures are not changed.

Mr Paul Cooper, the district administrator, says the authority's manpower figures differ from those it has been given by the region. To achieve the target it has been set would actually involve cutting between 100 and 150 jobs, not 35.

The authority has drawn up a list of options to save jobs. They include closing specialist units and a geriatric day hospital. But the authority decided to take no action until the figures on which the manpower cuts are based have been clarified.

NUJ in pay talks at Financial Times

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Crucial pay talks take place today between the *Financial Times* management and journalists' leaders in an attempt to avoid further disruption at the paper.

A mandatory two-hour meeting of members of the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) delayed production of yesterday's paper and a further meeting is planned later today.

The paper's present difficulties follow a damaging and prolonged strike over pay by the National Graphical Association (NGA) in the summer, which cost the company an estimated £6m.

Journalists are demanding a flat rate increase of £2,200 a year, which is worth about 12 per cent, and the *Financial Times*, which initially offered 4½ per cent, is now sticking at 5 per cent across the board. The union is expecting an improved offer today.

The NUJ argues that recent

percentage increases of the last two or three years have increased differential levels to an unacceptable degree, and is adamant about a flat rate rise.

The company has indicated that it wanted to reinforce the principle of differentials, and this has proved to be the most contentious issue.

Mr Alan Pike, father of the NUJ chapel at the *Financial Times*, said yesterday that feeling among his members was running high, but that he hoped to avoid confrontation.

The union estimates that there are 13 journalists, as well as the editor and his deputy, earning more than £26,000 a year. There are 65 earning between £13,000 and £16,000 and 17 salaries below £13,000. The average salary is £18,000, and Mr Pike estimates that it would be increased to £20,300 if the union's claim was fulfilled in its entirety.

Be tolerant, rabbis told

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Synagogues should tolerate individuals and couples who do not conform to the traditional Jewish idea of marriage and family life, according to a report prepared for the Reform Synagogues of Great Britain.

Unconventional life-styles which merited a "positive response" including homosexual couples, and men and women living together but not married.

Within the Reform Jewish community, however, the most controversial recommendation is likely to be that non-Jewish partners in mixed marriages should also be accepted by the Jewish community. The report balances this by restating the community's disapproval of mixed marriage.

The report was prepared by a working party of rabbis and other experts.

Cleaners lose contract

By Barbara Day

A private contractor hired to clean schools in the London Borough of Merton was dismissed by the council yesterday, only one month after term began.

Two weeks ago, Academy Cleaning Services Ltd had been given a deadline to improve its standard of work or face dismissal.

Merton said a special education sub-committee decided

on Monday night that there was clear evidence that Academy had not been able to carry out its full responsibilities and it was agreed to discontinue its services immediately.

The contract has now been awarded to the Provincial Cleaning Services Group.

Mr Brian Meier, Academy's managing director, said: "Obviously we are very disappointed."

Caledonian Girls to Dubai: Daily from Oct 29th.

Until now you could fly British Caledonian non-stop to Dubai six days a week.

But never on a Saturday. From October 29th, however, we'll be including a Saturday flight, giving us a daily service.

This makes British Caledonian the only non-stop daily service to Dubai.

We also offer Super Executive class travel for the Economy fare.

For further details contact your travel agent or call British Caledonian on 01-668 4222.

We never forget you have a choice.

British Caledonian



Defending the right to duplicate

The constant emergence of action groups, voluntary organizations and campaign bodies is one of the more endearing characteristics of British life. No sooner, for example, is a new illness, ailment or medical abnormality identified, than some group will emerge on the horizon to espouse its afflicted.

Some of these concerned groups perish after the initial burst of enthusiasm. Many more than one a day go on to join the 144,000 bodies in Britain already granted charitable status; the largest number for any nation in the world.

"Many of the people involved have never done anything of this kind before," Dame Elizabeth Ackroyd, chairman of the Patients Association, said. "But they have fire in their bellies and they succeed on the tide of some public indignation and get something off the ground."

"They usually run it from their sitting rooms, disrupting family life if the initiative is successful. But eventually it becomes established. And it is their baby."

Dame Elizabeth admits that the ever growing number of voluntary bodies, many concentrating their efforts in the same field, inevitably leads to confusion, duplication and personal rivalry.

Almost anyone can start a charity, and on average one a day is started. RICHARD EVANS, concluding a series on charities that duplicate one another's efforts, reports on why the law is content to leave wide scope for public concern to express itself.

"By their very nature, people who successfully start such bodies tend to be very strong personalities and find it difficult to get on with rivals. The great source of divisiveness is raising money. That is the Achilles' heel of all voluntary organizations now."

But those disadvantages, she believes, are more than compensated for by the immense energy and enthusiasm from thousands of people who give countless hours to their causes, and without whom most charities would perish.

Mr Nicholas Hinton, director of the National Council for the Voluntary Organizations, agreed. "Obviously there is a degree of duplication between organizations. But to try to prevent duplication and overlapping, would be very difficult."

"It is a fairly basic freedom in this country for people who care about X, Y or Z to form an association and get on with it. I don't think anybody would

Cabinet on satinwood fetches £31,900

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Neo-classical furniture using pretty woods with inlaid patterns and pictures seems to be enjoying a sudden new popularity. Considered fancy when chunky oak was "in", the rich have decided its elegance is desirable, as they did when they commissioned it in the late eighteenth century.

Philippe's price ideas were demonstrated behind the times yesterday when two London dealers fought for possession of a cabinet estimated to fetch £3,000-£5,000 and drove the price to £31,900. M. Turpin Ltd of Chelsea emerged the victor.

It is a Sheraton cabinet on stand in satinwood with a quercy inlay of urns and foliage and a central sycamore panel incorporating motifs ranging from a basket of flowers, to acorns, a squirrel and a dancing girl, a fussy elegance but just in line with the new taste.

The furniture sale also included an Italian version of the much prized style, a rosewood and marquetry commode with an ebony medallion of classical ruins draped by ribbon-tied cornucopias. It sold for £6,800.

At Sotheby's the collection of books on angling formed by an enthusiastic Midlands fisherman, the late George Scott

Atkinson, proved popular with other anglers. A book of specimen fishing flies, *Brook and River Trout*, by Edmonds and Lee, issued in limited editions of 50 copies in 1916, soared to secure £1,980 (estimate £1,000-£1,200).

At the other end of the scale, a 1749 second edition of R. Brookes' *The Art of Angling*, *Rock and Sea Fishing* in a nineteenth century leather binding could be had for £16.50 (estimate £50-£70).

Some of the prices in the bibliography section went through the roof, most notably a book by a former director of Sotheby's, A. R. A. Hobson's *French and Italian Collections and their Bindings* illustrated from *Exemples in the Library of St. Albans* was published in 1953 and estimated to fetch £600-£800. In the event Messrs paid £1,760 for it.

Overseas selling prices: A book on the life of a famous fisherman, the late George Scott Atkinson, proved popular with other anglers. A book of specimen fishing flies, *Brook and River Trout*, by Edmonds and Lee, issued in limited editions of 50 copies in 1916, soared to secure £1,980 (estimate £1,000-£1,200).

Revised quality test for goods proposed in new deal for customers

By Peter Evans

Customers should have greater protection against unsatisfactory goods, the Law Commission and the Scottish Law Commission said yesterday in a discussion paper.

The present test is whether the goods are of "merchantable quality", which has been used in legislation since 1893. The definition concentrates too much on the goods' fitness for the purpose for which they were bought, the commission believe.

The definition of the quality required by law should be altered so that it also includes: The appearance of the goods, their finish, suitability for immediate use and freedom from minor defects.

Whether the goods were safe. The durability of the goods.

The discussion paper is concerned only with contracts made between the buyer and the seller or supplier of goods and not with the legal relationship that exists between the buyer and the manufacturer or wholesaler of goods.

The present law gives the buyer a right to reject the goods and demand his or her money back if the seller fails to supply goods of "merchantable quality". Whether or not the buyer chooses to reject the goods the buyer can also claim damages for any loss which he may have suffered arising from the seller's breach of contract.

Section 14 (6) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1979 says goods are of "merchantable quality" if "they are as fit for the purpose or purposes for which goods of that kind are commonly bought as it is reasonable to expect having regard to their description applied to them, the price (if

relevant) and all the other relevant circumstances."

The term "merchantable quality" was used in the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act, 1973, and Lord Denning referred to it in *Cebayre NV v Bremer Handelsgesellschaft* in 1976 when he said the term was the best that had been devised. But the commissions say that at present the absolute right to reject goods which are not of "merchantable quality" can work in an undesirable way against buyers' interests. If the goods are of a fairly minor quality, a court may be tempted to decide that the contract has not been broken rather than to allow the buyer to hand back

the goods and claim all his money back.

There is some evidence that this has been happening. The result is that some buyers may be left with no remedy for minor defects.

The report says that the term "merchantable quality" should be replaced by a neutral one such as "proper quality" or some such formula as "a quality which is acceptable, in all respects, to a reasonable buyer."

The commissions recommended that the buyer should be able to reject goods outright and claim the money back with an exception. That is where the seller can show that the nature and consequences of the breach are slight and that in the circumstances it is reasonable that the buyer should be required to accept the repair or replacement of the goods.

Where such a "cure" was not provided, satisfactorily and promptly the buyer could reject the goods and claim his or her money back. The buyer should in all cases be able to claim damages.

A high proportion of the recommendations of the Law Commission on the sale of goods has been put into law. If consultations support the view that a change is needed, a Bill is likely to be drafted by parliamentary counsel, instructed by the commissions. It would be up to the Lord Chancellor, a minister of the Department of Trade or even a private member to introduce the Bill in Parliament.

The Law Commission Working Paper No 85 and Scottish Law Commission Consultative Memorandum No 58: Sale and Supply of Goods (Stationery Office, £3.50).

Case of the faulty car

A decision in 1976 of the Inner House of the Court of Session, (Millers of Falkirk v Turpie) referred to a new car found on the day after its delivery to have an oil leak in the power-assisted steering system.

It was collected by the dealers and an adjustment was made, but it leaked again the next day. The buyer then refused to pay the balance of the price and rejected it on the ground that it was not of merchantable quality as required by the statutory definition.

The court unanimously upheld the decision of the sheriff that the car complied with the requirement of merchantable quality.

Lord President Emslie said that the dealers were willing and anxious to cure the defect, which was minor.

Child road accident toll rises

Casualties from road accidents in the second quarter of 1983 are believed to be 7 per cent lower than for the same period last year, when it was not compulsory to wear seat belts.

But the estimated figures released yesterday by the Department of Transport also show a marked increase in the number of accidents involving children. Casualties among child pedestrians are up by 8 per cent and those among child cyclists are up by 3 per cent. Altogether 104 child pedestrians died as a result of road accidents. That figure represents a 30 per cent increase.

Generally deaths were down by 9 per cent and serious injuries down by 13 per cent, despite a 5 per cent increase in total traffic over the year.

Abbey to aid action areas

The Abbey National, one of the top five building societies, yesterday cut the mortgage rate it charges new borrowers in Housing Action Areas by 1 per cent to 10.25 per cent. The move follows Monday's cut in interest rates by the banks but does not herald an early cut in mortgage rates for ordinary borrowers.

New borrowers in 226 action areas stand to benefit from the Abbey's decision.

The society says that it has allocated an extra £45m to the action areas, and wants the lower mortgage rate to be matched by increased improvement grants from local authorities.

Fever victim dies

Mr Neville Scott, aged 54, of Kennilworth, who was admitted to Warwick Hospital with fever three weeks ago, has died of Legionnaires' disease. The area health authority decided no precautions were necessary because Mr Scott contracted the disease in Minorca.

Fan remanded

Stephen Lunn, aged 24, a Huddersfield Town supporter, was remanded in custody for a week by Huddersfield magistrates yesterday, charged with causing grievous bodily harm to Richard Aldridge, a Chelsea supporter, who died after a match on Saturday.

Nostalgia train

An eight-coach Pullman train carrying 110 passengers left Victoria station, London, yesterday to commemorate the centenary of the Venice Simplon Orient Express, which ended the service to Istanbul in 1977.

Stubble 'burden'

Kent County Council yesterday called on the Government to outlaw stubble burning because of the burden on the fire service and the cost to ratepayers. In August Kent firemen tackled 139 fires caused by stubble burning.

Peak fitness

Mr Adrian Crane, aged 28, from Cockermouth, Cumbria, who ran the length of the Himalayas with his brother Richard, aged 29, earlier this year, is to join an expedition to climb Everest next year.

Guns 'to kill myself'

By John Withers

David Martin described yesterday how he had been driving along the M4 into London when he heard on the radio that police had shot Stephen Waldorf instead of him.

Mr Martin, appearing in the witness box for the first time, told the jury at the Central Criminal Court that he heard "David Martin had been shot in a police ambush, which was pretty unlikely seeing I was driving along. They are pretty incompetent at the best of times but I couldn't believe they had shot the wrong person."

The jury has been told that Mr Waldorf was shot in Epsom Court on January 14 when police were hunting for Mr Martin, who had escaped from a magistrates' court three weeks before. Two policemen were charged after the shooting and await trial.

Mr Martin, aged 36, of Cranford Place, west London, admitted shooting Police Constable Nicholas Carr and taking part in a bank robbery in which

a security guard was shot in the leg. But he told the court that the policeman was shot by accident during a struggle.

He faces 14 charges, including two of grievous bodily harm, but yesterday denied all of them except for the robbery of £25,000 from Lloyd's Bank and a burglary of photographic equipment after his escape.

Asked about his first arrest in September, 1982, when he was shot by a policeman in the neck, Mr Martin said he thought he might have been entering an ambush as he returned to his flat. He told the court that he was shot without warning as he got out of the lift on the seventh floor. As he turned a corner he bumped into a policeman.

Mr Martin said earlier that day he had collected two pistols from safe boxes and was carrying them at the time he was shot. But he denied the Crown's case that police opened fire only after he had drawn both guns, one from a handbag and one from a holster.

The trial continues today.

Mystery in wake of lone sailor

Mr Tom McNally, a Lancashire businessman attempting to cross the Atlantic in a yacht only 6ft 10 in long, is apparently refusing to give up his lone voyage after being found, in a search involving three nations without food and water 920 miles off Land's End.

An estimated £200,000 is believed to have been spent in an RAF operation to find Mr McNally in his boat, Big C. Two Nimrod reconnaissance aircraft from Kinloss, Scotland, took part in the search which also involved two US long-range aircraft and a Soviet trawler, which Mr McNally eventually boarded yesterday.

He was given a meal, but it appears he rejected an appeal by the Soviet captain for him to give up his journey, then in its 45th day, from Newfoundland.

Latest information is that he resumed the journey after the Soviet ship gave him a secret to replace lost navigation equipment.

Mr McNally's wife, Cathy, said she supported her husband in his quest. She said he could reach Falmouth, in Cornwall, in two weeks.

Tribunal told of secretary's 100 cases of harassment

A secretary kept a diary which logged more than 100 incidents of alleged sexual harassment by her employer against her, an industrial tribunal in Liverpool was told yesterday.

Mrs Shirrie Gray, aged 36, claims unfair dismissal and sexual discrimination against Nestlé's of Croydon.

Mrs Gray told the tribunal that her new employer, Mr Ronald Langley, aged 45, was the company's depot manager in Warrington, Cheshire. On his first day at work, on March 1, 1982, he invited her to his home that night. This invitation was repeated frequently.

Reading from her diary she alleged that he also told a colleague when Mrs Gray came

into the room: "Shirrie's got no knickers on". Talked about sex and showed "dirty photographs". Talked about his frustrated sex life. Asked Mrs Gray if she had any female friends who would go to bed with him.

Mrs Gray, of Faringdon Road, Warrington, told the tribunal that she felt harassed by Mr Langley's advances. She said she thought Mr Langley meant treatment. "He is a pervert," she told the tribunal. "And I deny the Nestlé's company for allowing that man to hold a position he held. They knew what he was."

Nestlé's informed her she would be moved to the regional office. Mrs Gray would be put upstairs with other secretaries.



Big day for ballet: Miss Salomith Messerer (left), Sir Anton Dolin and Svetlana Beriosova announcing a Great Ballet Gala yesterday. The gala, in aid of the Dancer's Trust, at the London Coliseum on November 13 (Photograph: Martin Mayer)

Taxes may subsidize private hospital

By Nicholas Timmins

A new private hospital in Leeds is hoping to benefit from an indirect subsidy from the taxpayer of several hundred thousand pounds at a time when National Health Service budgets are being cut by £140m.

The directors of the Caldaire Independent Hospital company, which is building a £3.1m thirty-six bed hospital at Metley, near Leeds, believe the hospital, due to open in December, next year, will qualify under the Government's new Business Expansion Scheme.

That would allow individuals who buy shares in the hospital to claim tax relief at their highest rate - up to 75 per cent - on the shares they buy.

While most of the finance for the hospital is being raised in the city, £25,000 shares at £1.25 are being offered to subscribers. If those who bought the shares paid tax at an average rate of 50 per cent, the individuals concerned would receive about £320,000 in tax relief, while the hospital would receive more than £65,000 in investment.

Mr Richard Clemens, chairman of Caldaire Independent Hospital, said that for someone paying tax at 50 per cent, it

meant the cost of their investment was halved.

The benefit to the company was indirect, he said. "It provides more incentive for individuals to subscribe than there would be otherwise, and it makes it easier to raise the money". He would be "very surprised" if other private hospital schemes did not follow suit.

The scheme is likely to attract criticism from those opposed to the Government's health service cuts, who will argue that the Government is cutting the amount of taxpayers' money spent on the health service while providing tax relief to encourage investment on private hospitals.

Mr John Armstrong of the merchant bankers Granville and Company, who are financial advisers to the project, said the hospital had not yet been formally accepted by the Inland Revenue as qualifying under the Business Expansion Scheme, but added: "Our lawyers and accountants have advised that it is a scheme which will qualify."

● The Rosie maternity hospital at Cambridge, built at a cost of £5m, takes its first patients today after a week-long delay caused by contamination in the piped medical gas system.

● The Rosie maternity hospital at Cambridge, built at a cost of £5m, takes its first patients today after a week-long delay caused by contamination in the piped medical gas system.

● The Rosie maternity hospital at Cambridge, built at a cost of £5m, takes its first patients today after a week-long delay caused by contamination in the piped medical gas system.

● The Rosie maternity hospital at Cambridge, built at a cost of £5m, takes its first patients today after a week-long delay caused by contamination in the piped medical gas system.

● The Rosie maternity hospital at Cambridge, built at a cost of £5m, takes its first patients today after a week-long delay caused by contamination in the piped medical gas system.

● The Rosie maternity hospital at Cambridge, built at a cost of £5m, takes its first patients today after a week-long delay caused by contamination in the piped medical gas system.

● The Rosie maternity hospital at Cambridge, built at a cost of £5m, takes its first patients today after a week-long delay caused by contamination in the piped medical gas system.

● The Rosie maternity hospital at Cambridge, built at a cost of £5m, takes its first patients today after a week-long delay caused by contamination in the piped medical gas system.

● The Rosie maternity hospital at Cambridge, built at a cost of £5m, takes its first patients today after a week-long delay caused by contamination in the piped medical gas system.

● The Rosie maternity hospital at Cambridge, built at a cost of £5m, takes its first patients today after a week-long delay caused by contamination in the piped medical gas system.

● The Rosie maternity hospital at Cambridge, built at a cost of £5m, takes its first patients today after a week-long delay caused by contamination in the piped medical gas system.

● The Rosie maternity hospital at Cambridge, built at a cost of £5m, takes its first patients today after a week-long delay caused by contamination in the piped medical gas system.

Resorts to offer bargain family seaside holidays

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Bargain family holidays at the British seaside, with a big national promotional campaign to match that of the foreign package holidays, is the latest idea to halt the decline of the traditional holiday.

The plan, with the offer of substantial cash backing, was presented yesterday by Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board.

If funding from local authorities, Hotels and guest houses, and the Board is sufficient, a television advertising campaign early in the new year during the Christmas season holidays is a possibility.

The move came as evidence mounted of a big increase in spending on holidays in Britain.

In the first six months of this year spending on English holidays rose 24 per cent, according to the ETB. Tourist revenue, which includes business travel, rose by 27 per cent. In Britain, holiday spending was up 23 per cent higher and tourist spending rose 22 per cent.

How far this indicates a substantial rise in the number of holiday trips is not yet clear although bigger hotel chains have reported being busier. But with the hot summer not starting until July and August further revenue growth over the whole summer season seems likely.

The 1983 summer season has been an excellent one for the English resorts. But Mr Montague said that places had done poorly. There were indications earlier in the season that parts of the West Country and Wales were doing badly.

If any resort had done poorly it should set up a review quickly, Mr Montague said. "This has been a year when all external factors have been favourable. If this minority has not done well this year then they have some very deep and searching questions to ask themselves, about their future and whether what they offer is what the public wants."

The British market last year still accounted for 69 per cent of the holiday nights Britons spent away from home, a 1 per cent drop on 1981. There was a 2 per cent drop on long holidays taken in Britain, also 1 per cent down.

Foreign packages accounted for 37 per cent of the long-holiday market.

Domestic holidays by Britons, 1982

Type of holidaymaker	%
Professional and managerial	26
Clerical & supervisory	26
Skilled manual	26
Unskilled, pensioners	22
Length of stay	
2 nights	23
4 nights	9
7 nights	17
14 nights	5
Transport used	
Car	75
Coach	7
Coach tour	4
Train	11

Source: British Home Tourism Survey

'Jail break' by charity volunteers

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The governor of Winchester Prison, Mr M V Roberts, is to give a send-off to a jail break next Sunday. Dressed in traditional convict's garb, with a ball and chain round their ankles, the escapees, volunteers from outside the prison, have to try to get as far as they can from the prison in 12 hours.

They are not allowed to spend money on transport, but they are being sponsored to raise money for the British Leprosy Relief Organisation as part of a "prison week" aimed at reducing the barriers between the jail and the community.

Organized by staff at the prison and the Prison Reform Trust, the week begins with the annual legal service at Winchester Cathedral attended by Crown Court judges.

Mr David Sainsbury (Sainsbury's) £4,763,573

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland (Lorhob) £4,256,547

Mr John Sainsbury (Sainsbury's) £1,716,105

Mr Timothy Sainsbury (Sainsbury's) £1,552,034

Mr Philip Harris (Harris Queensway) £1,102,379.

The intelligence is contained in a new piece of research by the Labour Research Department which speaks of "explosion" for a small number of senior company directors between 1979 and 1982.

Between those years the researchers estimate that inflation rose by 49 per cent, average earnings of male manual workers by 43 per cent and the pay of the top 28 directors, who were all paid more than £250,000 in 1982, by 93 per cent.

The researchers also found that six directors in Britain are receiving £250,000 a year or more. They are: Mr Richard Giordano (BOC) £579,000

Mr Patrick Sergeant (Associated Newspapers) £302,596

Mr Richard Reich (BOC) £300,000

Mr Gerald Rosson (Heron Group) £288,000

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland (Lorhob) £266,034

Mr Donald Craig (BOC) £230,000.

A seventh, Mr Russell Evans of the Rank Organisation was included incorrectly.

Breathing gear demanded by non-smoker

A British Telecom engineer

who refused to work in premises where smoking was permitted unless he was supplied with a breathing apparatus was dismissed last December.

In a written judgment rejecting Mr Conar Macch's appeal against dismissal, an industrial tribunal in Glasgow ruled yesterday that the decision was fair.

Mr William Melville, aged 53, assistant executive engineer, said that Mr Macch refused to work in the test room because smoking was allowed which he felt was a health risk. He said that smoking was permitted only if the majority of staff were in favour.

Mr Macch, of Buccleugh Street, Glasgow, declined to give evidence.

The tribunal ruled: "The test room was correctly categorised as a place where smoking was permissible."

Muslim appeal

The Muslim Parents' Association in Bradford has appealed to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, against Bradford City Council's refusal last month to sell five schools as a first step towards Muslim-aided schools.

Girl of 13 raped

Police in Hertfordshire launched a search yesterday for a man who raped a girl, aged 13, as she walked across Barnards Heath, Harpenden Road, St Albans, on Monday.

First motorway

The Irish Republic's first motorway a five-mile stretch in Kildare costing £12m, was opened yesterday. It bypasses the bottleneck of Naas on the route from Dublin to Cork and Limerick.

Industry fights EEC noise restrictions

By Patricia Clough

British industry is resisting an EEC proposal to make employees keep noise at the work below an average of 85 decibels over eight hours.

The employers maintain the maximum should be 90 decibels, roughly equivalent to the sound of a train arriving at an underground station, while 85 is the level of average street traffic.

They say that the proposal would cost British industry £1,000m and would spare fewer people from deafness than the EEC estimates.

The proposed directive by the EEC Commission would follow regulations on lead and asbestos. It says that where it is "not reasonably practical" to reduce

noise levels to an average of 85 decibels, workers should be given earplugs, protected by screening and given regular hearing checks.

The Confederation of British Industries, the Engineering Employers' Federation and other employers' organizations are actively lobbying the Government, the commission and the European Parliament.

Solicitor who killed boy in crash jailed

A solicitor who was driving home drunk from a champagne party near Harrogate, Yorkshire, when he knocked a paperboy off his bicycle and killed him was jailed yesterday for a year with nine months suspended.

William Gradwell, aged 36, of Pannal Harrogate, drove his car into Mark Lomas, aged 15, flinging the boy into the air and on to the car roof. Leeds Crown Court was told. The boy died instantly, but Gradwell, who has two children, drove off. Mr Anthony Purnell, for the prosecution, said.

Police tests showed that the solicitor, who pleaded guilty to causing death by reckless driving, had drunk the equivalent of 14 whiskies.

Gradwell was jailed yesterday and banned from driving for three years.

WE THE LIMBLESS, LOOK TO YOU FOR HELP

We come from both world wars. We come from Korea, Korea, Malaya, Aden, Cyprus, Uelair and from the Falklands. Now, disabled, we must look to you for help. Please help by helping our Association.

BLESMA looks after the limbless from all the Services. It helps to overcome the shock of losing arms, or legs or an eye. And, for the severely handicapped, it provides Residential Homes where they can live in peace and dignity.

Help the disabled by helping BLESMA. We promise you that not one penny of your donation will be wasted.

Donations and information: The Chairman, BLESMA, Michael Bank Ltd, Department TT, 80 West Smithfield, London EC2A 9BX

Give to those who gave - please BLESMA BRITISH LIMBLESS EX-SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION

General strike paralyses Argentina on brink of foreign debt disaster

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Argentina was brought to a standstill yesterday by the 24-hour general strike called by the two union confederations. Coming hard on the heels of the arrest of Señor Julio González del Solar, the president of the Central Bank, and during a foreign payments crisis, the strike has increased concern at a growing power vacuum just over three weeks before the October 30 general election.

The trade unions had been threatening to call a strike since the middle of last month, but with the top leaders closely associated with the Peronist Party's electoral campaign, they did not want to rock the boat so soon before the polls.

Their hand was finally forced by a spectacular spread of unofficial and partial strikes late last month. Worried that they would lose the initiative, the union leaders pressed for the promised monthly wage increase of 12 per cent to be increased to 17 per cent, and for two earlier bonuses paid by the Government to be consolidated into the basic wage rate.

They also wanted wage increases in the last three months of the year to outstrip inflation by three percentage points.

Despite last minute efforts to avert the strike, the Govern-

Man in the news

Mejia gives election pledge

From Christopher Thomas, Guatemala City

General Oscar Mejia Victores, who was compelled by fellow officers against his will to assume power in Guatemala in a palace coup two months ago, pledged in his first interview in the ornate presidential residence to pave the way for civilian rule by 1985.

The portly general, who is 53, unsmiling, short, a heavy smoker, said that he would then retire altogether from the military. "It has been a long time, a long career. It has been enough", he declared.

But the question being asked by Guatemalan politicians is whether the general will last long enough for elections to be held. It is feared that a military successor might not be so committed.

General Mejia said that there would be an election to a constituent assembly next July. It would take eight or nine months to produce a constitution and by September, 1985 the country ought to be ready for government by an elected civilian president.

But, he indicated, if the constituent assembly moved fast enough civilian rule could conceivably occur in 1984, a scenario scoffed at by diplomatic observers. It is widely felt that important sectors of the Army are jealous of their power; if the general tries to move too quickly he will be ousted.

The overriding impression is that Guatemala, a critically important country in US strategy in Central America, is without decisive leadership. Washington is anxious to find a politically acceptable argument for the resumption of military aid, which President Carter suspended in 1977 because of human rights violations.

That would help to establish a secure environment and also give the US some leverage on the regime to move towards free elections.

According to a wide range of politicians and diplomats interviewed in Guatemala City, there have been substantial improvements, although there are still abuses. Serious propaganda efforts are being conducted by the regime to persuade an estimated 10,000 Guatemalan refugees in southern Mexico to return home.

"They have nothing to fear", a senior army officer said. "Things have changed. The guerrillas have been beaten back. The people can come safely home."

General Mejia abruptly dismissed claims by Senator Edward Kennedy and other leading US Congressmen that the Reagan administration's Central American policy was leading America into war in the region. "He is talking about an area he does not know very well. I do not think he has ever been in Central America", the general said.

He claimed that substantial progress had been made in defeating left-wing guerrillas in Guatemala. He introduced a 90-day amnesty a week after taking power for guerrillas who wanted to lay down their arms and return to their villages. So far, 10,000 had taken advantage of the offer.



'No invasion of Belize'

General Mejia (right) denied that Guatemala might have any intention of invading Belize. "There is no need if there are negotiations", he said. The prevailing view here is that Guatemala is too stretched by its war against the guerrillas to make a decisive move. But if British troops withdrew that would be a different matter. The claim to Belize is as fundamental as Argentina's claims to the Falklands.

Marcos accepts Reagan rebuff

From David Watts, Manila

President Marcos resigned himself to a vote of no confidence from President Reagan last night, in response to the cancellation of the Lattin's visit to the Philippines.

Dropping the agitated tone of his recent comments, President Marcos contained himself with publishing the contents of recent letters exchanged between the two leaders. President Reagan's letter was in reply to one from Mr Marcos sent on September 29, in which he assured Mr Reagan of the "safety and tranquility" of his forthcoming visit.

He acknowledged the "irresistible force" of the experience which Mrs Nancy Reagan went through at the time of the attempt on the President's life, saying how much he and his wife, Imelda, adored Mrs Reagan.

If it were not possible to make the trip, President Marcos said, he would look forward to reinvigorating the relationship between the two countries at a later date.

President Reagan's reply was delivered by hand by the presidential assistant, Mr Michael Deavers, on Monday. Despite protestations to the contrary, the President clearly indicated that concern for his safety was the overriding reason for the cancellation. "I have always had confidence in your ability to handle things", the President said.

Officially, though, the White



Put out no flags: Philippines government workers packing away banners that were to have decked the streets of Manila for President Reagan's cancelled visit.

House maintained that pressure of congressional business would preclude the visit.

In cancelling the whole of the south-east Asian portion of his tour, President Reagan has avoided the embarrassment that would have resulted from excluding the Philippines only, or from making a visit which certainly have been turned into a big anti-Marcos protest.

The Americans were plainly shocked by the turnout of some two million people for the

funeral of the assassinated opposition politician, Benigno Aquino; the subsequent rioting in which 10 people died and hundreds were injured; and the continuing unrest against the Government which President Marcos has not yet been able fully to contain, despite 100 arrests.

The leader of the fragmented opposition, Mr Salvador Laurel, had threatened the Government that a million protesters would take to the streets if the visit

went ahead, and that was clearly no idle threat.

In the event, though, the cancellation has drawn a mixed reaction from the opposition, business leaders and private citizens. Predictably, the radical opposition is delighted.

Mr Agapito Aquino, brother of the dead politician, said: "We are very grateful that President Reagan listens to Nancy". He added a warning that President Marcos would now crack down

on the opposition but that said that they were ready for it.

More thoughtful opposition politicians and even some of the business community regretted that the visit had been called off.

A human rights lawyer said: "We have lost a chance to show the world that Reagan's boy has lost his ability to govern. But nonetheless the message is clear. Reagan has cancelled his visit because Marcos is no longer in control."

Communists recant on Iran TV

Tehran (Reuters) - Jailed leaders of Iran's outlawed communist Tudeh party have appeared on television to denounce party activities over the past 40 years.

The 19, including Mr Nureddin Kianuri, the Tudeh Secretary-General, have been in prison for between four and eight months awaiting trial, and several had already confessed on television to spying for the Soviet Union.

In a 90-minute programme on Monday night, chaired by Mr Muhammad Ali Amol'i, a central committee member, six of them confessed to a long history of attempts to promote Russian interests in Iran, including fomenting dissent in Kurdish areas.

The Tudeh Party, founded in 1941 when Soviet forces occupied northern Iran, worked underground for most of the reign of the late Shah, but came into the open with the Islamic Revolution.

The party backed Ayatollah Khomeini, and when the first leaders were arrested last February, it was the only sizeable non-religious political organization still operating openly.

In May, after Mr Kianuri confessed on television to spying for Moscow, Iranian authorities banned the party and arrested more of its followers. They also expelled 18 Soviet diplomats on charges of interfering in Iran's internal affairs.

Monday night's programme was billed as the first in a series, with others of the 19-member group to speak later. Those who spoke appeared in reasonable health, but their voices were husky and the hands of one, Mr Ali Galavij, trembled as he read a prepared statement about the party's role in inciting Kurdish tribesmen.

Mr Galavij urged Kurdish rebels and young Tudeh supporters in Kurdistan to "stretch out your hands in union and agreement towards this republic and take the hand of the Imam Khomeini and be sure that the republic will heal your pains".

Three of the leaders denied suggestions that they had been tortured in prison. Mr Kianuri, referring to a report published by an exile group in June saying he had been executed, said his confessions had not been made under threat of death.

"As you see, I was not executed and I am here among you now... the fact is that I made confessions in my previous interviews only after my full encounter with the realities of our time", he said.

The statements in Monday night's programme were less startling than others broadcast in the past, which dwelt at length on active espionage by Tudeh members and said the party knew of an Iraqi plan to overthrow the Iranian Government in 1980.

There is still no firm date for the trial of jailed Tudeh members, including Captain Bahram Aftabi, a former Iranian Navy commander.

UN chief's Cyprus initiative founders as mood hardens

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

After briefly raising expectations for a Cyprus settlement, the latest in a long line of initiatives by Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN Secretary-General, appears to have foundered, bringing efforts back to square one.

UN officials say the intransigence that has prevented a solution has not lessened, despite signs that a settlement could have sprung from the Cyprus Government's internal struggles.

Disagreement over the UN initiative recently resulted in the resignation of Mr Nicos Rolandis, the Foreign Minister.

Both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot sides are seen to be equally unwilling to compromise. This assessment follows several meetings last week between Señor Pérez de Cuéllar and President Kyprianou of Cyprus and between the Secretary-General and Mr Rauf Denktaş, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community.

UN officials say the Turkish Cypriots have rejected out of hand "soundings" about a solution.

The Greek Cypriot side has accepted the Secretary-General's methods but not the substance of his suggestions on power sharing and territorial division. The Greek Cypriot response was in diplomatic language, but was tantamount to rejection.

The Secretary-General is understood to be exasperated by the attitudes of both sides. He had what was described as a violent session last week with Mr Hler Turkmen, the Turkish Foreign Minister.

Mr Denktaş has not made matters easier by announcing over the weekend a proposal for a meeting with Mr Kyprianou, in the knowledge that it would not be accepted.

Señor Pérez de Cuéllar is also said to be displeased by the inability of President Kyprianou to break away from the grip of Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, who has given priority to Turkish withdrawal, the way his initiative has become part of Cypriot political intrigue also irks the Secretary-General.

In a speech before the General Assembly on Monday President Kyprianou said a radical change in the attitude of the Turkish side was demanded for there to be any hope for progress.

He said that since Turkey's invasion of the north of the island, attempts has been made to consolidate the division with the settlement of thousands of Turks, the forced expulsion of Greek Cypriots and replacement of the Cypriot currency with the Turkish lira.

Cyprus had agreed to a solution based on a federation of the two communities.



Kirkpatrick wants Unesco funds cut

The US ambassador to the United Nations, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick (above), urged Congress yesterday to cut payments to UN programmes, but said the total US contribution to the organization's budget should remain stable. (Reuters reports from Washington.)

The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) would be an appropriate target for cuts because it was poorly managed and sponsored activities contrary to American principles, she said.

Bonn seeks reason for death blast

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The West German Army has begun an urgent inquiry into the grenade explosion at a training exercise that left two soldiers dead and wounded 25 spectators, 15 of them severely, including a Christian Democrat MP.

The accident happened on Monday at Münsingen, where 800 civilian and military observers had been invited to watch firing exercises by the Bundeswehr. A mortar grenade exploded only 20ft from a group of spectators seated in a truck. The blast left a crater six feet across. One lieutenant was killed instantly and a second soldier died later in hospital.

Helicopters arrived swiftly at the scene, where the ground was spattered with blood and human flesh, and took the severely wounded to hospitals in Ulm. An emergency operation was carried out on Herr Fritz Wittmann, a Munich MP, whose life yesterday was said to be no longer in danger. Another victim, however, was still on the critical list.

Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister, flew to Münsingen, with General Meinhardt Glanz, inspector-general of the Army. Herr Wörner expressed his sympathy and shock at the accident, apparently caused by human error

Judge starts inquiry on Agca claim

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Mr Sergei Antonov, the Bulgarian airline official alleged to have been involved in the attempt on the Pope's life, in May, 1981, is out of solitary confinement for the first time since his arrest nearly a year ago.

His isolation was ended after Dr Ilario Materla, the investigating judge, decided to open an inquiry into the alleged slander of Mr Antonov by Ali Agca, the Turk who shot at the Pope in the attempted assassination.

Agca told the Italian authorities that Mr Antonov, with members of the Bulgarian Embassy, took part in the plot against the Pope. He also maintained that the Bulgarians had plotted with him to kill Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity.

The formal notice to Agca that an inquiry into slander has been opened against him does not specify what he is supposed to have said or understood, however, that the supposed slander arose from something he said regarding the Walesa case and not that concerning the Pope. Nevertheless, if the charge is proved, Agca's credibility will be seriously called into question.

Danes facing another dose of austerity

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

At the state opening of the Folketing, the Danish Parliament, yesterday, Mr Poul Schluter, the Conservative Prime Minister, promised another powerful dose of economic austerity, including minor cuts in social welfare and partial privatization of the health service.

Unveiling the programme of his 13-month-old Conservative-Liberal-led minority coalition Government, he called for parliamentary support for a five-point growth and modernization plan designed to sustain Denmark's slow recovery.

The programme aims to promote industrial investment, production and competitiveness and provide incentives to raise capital and encourage more shareholding. Taxation reforms

Travel ban on bishop

Johannesburg (Reuters, AFP) - Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches and an outspoken critic of the country's racial policies, said yesterday that he had again been barred from travelling abroad.

He said an application for permission to attend a meeting in Geneva sponsored by the United Nations and a session of

the Africa-America Institute in the United States was rejected. No reasons were given. "I've lost track of how many times this year they've denied me permission to travel."

The Rev Barry Matthews, aged 37, a British-born Anglican priest, has been given until today to leave South Africa. The government refused to renew his residence permit without saying why.

estimated 100,000 people are homeless after the Army launched an offensive against guerrillas in the north of Kampala earlier this year.

Mr Kirkham was deputy Prisons Commissioner in the 1960s but left after Idi Amin took power. He came back and was reappointed.

Prisoners freed as Uganda marks independence

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

President Obote of Uganda has ordered the release of 2,100 prisoners and detainees as part of the celebrations on Sunday, mark 21 years of independence.

Many have already been freed from the main prison at Luzira, near Kampala. Most are short-term prisoners, but there are also former members of Idi

Amin's army who surrendered when he was ousted in 1979.

Others were detained in big round-ups of suspected supporters of anti-government guerrilla groups early this year, but were never charged.

At the weekend the main ceremony will be at Kololo airstrip, in Kampala, where

President Obote (then Prime Minister) received the instruments of independence from the Duke of Kent in 1962.

In another development, President Obote has appointed the only Briton in the prisons service, Mr William Kirkham, to supervise relief operations in the Luwero area, where an

THE DIFFERENCE A REGULAR MONTHLY INCOME MAKES:

What 11½% p.a. gross earns you every month			
Investment	Average monthly income	Investment	Average monthly income
£ 2,000	£ 19.17	£12,000	£115.00
£ 4,000	£ 38.33	£15,000	£143.75
£ 5,000	£ 47.92	£18,000	£172.50
£ 6,000	£ 57.50	£20,000	£191.67
£ 8,000	£ 76.67	(Each additional £1,000 invested produces an average of £9.58 a month - £115.00 a year. Maximum holding - £200,000.)	
£10,000	£ 95.83		

As you can see, an investment in National Savings Income Bonds can make a lot of difference to your income. Currently you'll get 11½% p.a. interest on your Income Bonds. You'll get it paid monthly on the 5th of each month. And, though it's taxable if you pay tax, you'll get it all paid without deductions.

What to do. Complete the coupon for further details and send it to: NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, FY3 9YP.

Full details are also available at Post Offices, or you can ring Teledata on 01-200 0200 (24 hours a day).

To: NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, Lancs, FY3 9YP. Please send an application form, prospectus and pre-paid envelope for National Savings Income Bonds.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____

NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BONDS

Red faces in the Kremlin

Gromyko's UN absence leaves Moscow isolated

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Moscow's decision not to send Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, to the UN General Assembly here seems to have backfired.

Although his absence had the immediate effect of making the United States seem an ungracious host, Russia now finds itself isolated from the intense bilateral activity which precedes every Assembly session.

It means it is excluded from ministerial meetings on a variety of topics, ranging from Afghanistan, to disarmament to Lebanon, and is forced to get information about the session second-hand. Discussions about East-West relations are being held without one of the major players.

The importance and urgency of the meetings depends largely on events in the field, and they can either turn into major strategy sessions or simply an

exchange of ideas. They provide the personal contact which is believed to be invaluable.

The most vigorous area of diplomatic activity this time has been the Middle East where Mr Abdul Hakim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, for example, has had the benefit of direct high-level persuasion from the West, but none from Moscow.

While Mr Gromyko has spared himself the embarrassment of international chastisement over the Korean airliner, he is unable privately to get across the Soviet point on a number of key topics.

Diplomats agree that the initial outrage has dissipated. Mr Gromyko's presence and private assurances could have gone far to alleviate some of the fears harboured by the international community over the

thinking which dominates the Soviet system.

Mr Oleg Troyanovsky, the head of the Soviet delegation, is the Permanent Representative to the UN. He was expected to address the Assembly late yesterday, but it would hardly have the same effect as a statement last week by President Reagan.

The Russian delegation has been enlarged with diplomats who arrived from Moscow earlier this month, but they are specialists brought in to cope with the plenary and committee meetings which will continue until December.

Mr Troyanovsky, like Mr Gromyko in the past, was expected to focus his speech on disarmament, with special emphasis on the Russian proposal to ban anti-satellite weaponry.

Russia warns Nato against deployment

Moscow (AP) - Russia yesterday warned that the deployment of Nato missiles in Europe would threaten the medium-range arms reduction talks (INF) in Geneva.

Tass, the official news agency, also said Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, gave a "grossly distorted view" of the INF prospects by claiming that deployment would actually change the Soviet view in Geneva.

"The assertions by the US Defence Secretary that the deployment of new American missiles would help solve the problems discussed at the current Geneva talks are an attempt to mislead the public," said Mr Vladimir Bogachev, a Tass military analyst.

"By deploying its missiles, the American side would actually knock the ground from under the talks," he said. Mr Bogachev also repeated two warnings often sounded in recent days: that deployment will not force Soviet concessions at the arms talks and that Moscow's "first and most important" reaction will be to install new missiles of its own, including ones which would threaten "the territory of the USA itself".

Nato plans to deploy 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles

Western Europe, starting in December, unless there is an agreement in Geneva which would cut the Soviet arsenal of 351 European-based SS20s.

As the deployment approaches, Russia has been stepping up its propaganda campaign against the Nato missiles. Some observers believe it is directed mainly at European public opinion, especially in West Germany.

Earlier, Pravda, the Communist Party daily, published an editorial which rejected point-by-point President Reagan's latest arms proposals.

Pravda made it clear the Kremlin is sticking to its primary demands in Geneva: that an agreement include scrapping of the Nato deployment plan and that the 162 British and French missiles be included in any accord. The Nato allies, led by the United States, have rejected both demands.

BRUSSELS: A Top Nato panel meets this week to finalize a review of the role of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe which could lead to big cuts in the present stockpile (Reuters reports).

The high-level group is studying whether Nato still needs all the 6,000 nuclear warheads it has in Western Europe.

EEC fishing quota talks near deadlock

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

EEC fisheries ministers were heading for deadlock last night after two almost fruitless days of negotiation and bartering here over who should have the right to fish herring from the North Sea.

The herring quotas have been in dispute ever since the fisheries were reopened after a six-year ban in June. For want of agreement on the quotas, the complicated Common Fisheries Policy agreed last January after seven difficult years of negotiation is still to be properly carried out.

In the end the ministers rejected an ingenious Commission paper designed to reward countries, like Britain, that police their catch, and to penalize countries, like Denmark, that are suspected of serious over-fishing.

Britain signalled that it was prepared to accept the paper as the basis for negotiations, but other delegations, notably West Germany, Holland and Denmark, said there were few faults in it. "If other countries want to pull it to bits, we can play that game just as well," a British spokesman said.

It argued that if the countries honoured their quotas there would be plenty of fish for everyone by 1987. Then as the stock grew, there would be extra for countries, particularly Denmark, that need the catch to supply the fertilizer industry.

For conservation reasons the Commission intends to stick to its arguments. It has now recruited the first six inspectors of the 13 it needs to run an inspectorate for the CFP, and they are to start work later this month. The aim is to stamp quickly on countries of over-fishing, to give the CFP credibility.

But the failure to reach agreement on herring quotas means that there is less and less hope of putting the CFP fully into operation this year. It also means that British fishermen are unlikely to agree to be bound by any quotas which may eventually be agreed by ministers, since it is now far too late in the season to start imposing levels which, for some species, have already been reached.

Socialists boycott a birthday party

From Diana Goldstein, Paris

All the surviving political leaders of the last quarter of a century of France's history were there in the grandiose Salle des Fêtes of the Paris City Hall yesterday for the twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Fifth Republic - with the glaring exception of any member of the present Government.

The Socialists had decided to boycott what they saw as a political operation mounted by the right. So the six surviving former prime ministers of the Fifth Republic - M Raymond Barre, M Jacques Chirac, M Pierre Messmer, M Jacques Chaban-Delmas, M Maurice Couve de Murville and M Michel Debré, the one surviving former President, M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and hundreds of their friends and supporters went ahead without them.

In his letter refusing the invitation by M Chirac, leader of the Gaullist RPR party and Mayor of Paris, to attend the celebrations, M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, explained that the Fifth Republic was "born in the midst of controversy which, at the time, divided the country".

Fortunately, the 1981 presidential election had enabled those divisions to be overcome, demonstrating the support of the whole country for the institutions of the Fifth Republic, M Mauroy said. It was therefore all the more important "to avoid any kind of partisan ceremony which might give rise to misunderstanding".

The present Socialist Party has never accepted what it regarded as the illegitimate seizure of power by General De Gaulle in 1958, or the constitution that followed, which was drawn up in cooperation with virtually every political faction at the time, including the main Socialist group, and approved in a referendum by 79 per cent of the people.

Only the Communists, a left-wing Socialist splinter group and a small centre-left party led by M François Mitterrand refused to endorse it.

In opposition, the present Socialist Party, founded by M Mitterrand in 1972, was particularly critical of what it believed to be the excessive powers of the President. However, since taking office it has made no attempt to amend the constitution.



M Jacques Chirac, Mayor of Paris (left), welcoming former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at yesterday's twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations of the Fifth Republic.

"The institutions of the Fifth Republic were not made for me, but they fit me very well", President Mitterrand is reported as saying.

M Lionel Joseph, first secretary of the Socialist Party, said in a television interview earlier this week that the Socialists "had not voted for the constitution, but respect it because it exists. It was made against us, but in the end it has come to serve us in a certain way."

President Mitterrand had a legitimate excuse for missing yesterday's celebrations, as he was tied up with the Franco-African summit in Vitry. But other Socialists did not seek to hide their outright hostility to M Chirac's little show.

"The anniversary of the Fifth Republic cannot be hijacked by the president of the RPR party, who himself refused to celebrate the anniversary of the great French Revolution of 1789", M Pierre

Jones, leader of the Socialist group in the National Assembly, said in reference to M Chirac's refusal to allow the planned 20th anniversary celebration of the revolution to take place in Paris.

"We've got better things to do than take any part in this kind of party political operation", he said.

In their speeches at the ceremony, M Chirac, M Debré and M Giscard were all careful not to make direct reference to the Socialist's absence. But M Chirac had earlier condemned their "unworthy and tactless" action, and M Giscard did not shy away from the taking the opportunity to launch fresh attack on the Socialist Government's record.

"To take unpopular measures. If they are necessary, is one thing," the former President said. "To govern against the profound sentiments of the country is another. The con-

tinuous accumulation of crises, the threat to a free choice of schools, the lack of clear rules concerning relations between French nationals and foreigners - these are all things which shock three out of four French people. The Government is heading for severe disappointment by ignoring this reality."

M Giscard went on to call for a reform of the constitution to shorten the President's term of office from the present seven years (five years has been suggested); to extend the use of referendums to cover important social issues as well as purely constitutional matters; and to require a majority vote of both houses of Parliament on matters affecting fundamental constitutional principles such as individual rights - at present, the Upper House can be overruled on most issues after a third reading in the Lower House.

Leading article, page 9

Harare exodus of whites growing

Harare (AP) - Zimbabwe has had one of its worst months of white emigration since independence, according to figures published yesterday.

In July, the last month recorded, 1,960 people left the country, or 545 more than the previous month. Statistics do not specify the race of emigrants, but immigration officials said that most of them were whites.

The white population, at a peak of 276,000 in the mid-1970s, is now believed to stand at about 140,000. According to official records, 64,249 people have left the country since independence.

Most whites left Rhodesia before independence, during the seven-year war against black guerrillas. At independence, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, pledged a policy of reconciliation between blacks and whites.

But by the end of 1980 Zimbabwe had lost 14,266 emigrants - an average of 1,388 a month. That average increased to 1,711 a month the following year, dropped to 1,493 a month last year and to 1,257 a month in the first nine months of this year.

Drug ring said to own islands

Atlanta (Reuters) - An American businessman has been charged with leading a drug smuggling operation alleged to have bought five Caribbean islands north of Cuba as staging posts for shipping cocaine and marijuana into the United States.

Tilton Lamar Chester of Cleveland, Georgia, was named on 36 counts in a federal indictment, which also alleged that Lance Eisenberg, a Miami Tax lawyer, was a leader of the operation.

Daughter jailed for death order

Salt Lake City (Reuters) - Mr Frances Schreuder, a New York socialite and patron of the arts, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of her 22-year-old son, Marc, in 1978. Her 78-year-old grandfather, a car parts manufacturer and oil investor, after learning that she had been cut out of his will.

Naples quake

Naples (AFP) - One person died and more than a dozen were hurt in a strong earthquake between Naples and Pozzuoli. The most serious damage was reported in the town of Pozzuoli, where the hospital had to be evacuated because of structural damage.

Peking guest

Peking (Reuters) - Mr Leonid Ilyichov, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, arrived here for a third round of talks aimed at normalizing relations with China after a two-decade freeze. He shook hands warmly with Mr Qian Qichen, his Chinese counterpart.

Filibuster bid

Washington (NYT) - Senator Jesse Helms started a filibuster in Congress against a Bill to make Martin Luther King's birthday a national holiday. The North Carolina Republican said the civil rights leader had followed a philosophy of "action-oriented Marxism" not compatible with the concepts of America.

Relics stolen

Paola, Italy (AP) - Thieves stole relics and a statue of St Francis of Paola from the chapel of the southern Italian sanctuary named after him. A ransom demand is expected.

Air strike

Sydney (Reuters) - A 48-hour strike by Australian domestic airline pilots over a new tax on home sum payments grounded most internal flights, hitting the two main domestic airlines, Trans Australia and Ansett.

Soldiers hurt

Benediktbeuren (AP) - A US Army helicopter carrying Green Berets to mountain training crashed in the Bavarian Alps, injuring all 10 soldiers on board.

Murder charge

Gaborone, Botswana (AFP) - Wella Mathadira Sebosi, the former executive director of the African Development Bank, appeared in court here charged with murdering a lawyer, Mr Bruno Mubotho.

Odd man out

Lynchburg, Virginia (AFP) - Invited by computer error to the dinner for supporters of the Rev Jerry Falwell, leader of the right-wing Moral Majority, Senator Edward Kennedy refused to turn up, and told fellow guests that "nobody has a monopoly on truth".

Bank of Ireland announces that with effect

from close of business
on 5th October 1983
its Base Rate for lending
is reduced from
9½% to 9%
per annum



Bank of Ireland



Co-op Bank
announces a change
in base rate from
9.50% to 9.00% p.a.

On and after Wednesday, 5th October, 1983

Deposit rates will become:
7 day deposits 5.50% p.a.
1 month deposits 5.75% p.a.

Short-term deposits will range from:
6.50% to 8.10% p.a.

depending on amount and term
(minimum £500 and 6 months)

Co-op Bank Cheque & Save:
Current notional interest rate is 8.00%.
Current bonus notional interest rate is 2.00%.
(on amounts beyond £1,000)

First Co-operative Finance Limited.

Cheque & Save current
notional interest rate is 3.75%.

Harley Street doctor held

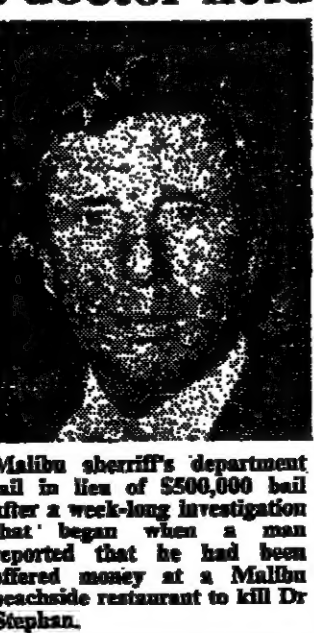
Dr Peter Stephan, of Harley Street, said yesterday he was "completely surprised and shocked" that his colleague of 10 years, Dr Brian "Dick" Richards, 52, (right) is being held in Los Angeles on allegedly soliciting his murder.

Speaking at his clinic, Dr Stephan, reported to be a millionaire, confirmed that according to his will Dr Richards would inherit his practice, where they specialise in sexual therapy and treatment of the sexual disease herpes.

"I am completely stunned by this," he said. "If you asked me to name the last person in the world who would want to kill me, it would be Dick."

Dr Stephan said he had last seen his partner before he left for the US on a working holiday on September 15.

Dr Richards was held at



Malibu sheriff's department jail in lieu of \$500,000 bail after a week-long investigation that began when a man reported that he had been offered money to kill Dr Stephan.

Quinn release ordered

From Our Correspondent, San Francisco

A judge in San Francisco yesterday ordered the release on October 11 of Mr William Quinn, an alleged former member of the IRA wanted in Britain in connection with the 1975 murder of a London policeman.

Judge Robert Aguilar on Monday overturned an extradition order on the 35-year-old American citizen, ruling that the policeman's killing was committed in the course of a

political uprising. But the US Attorney's office in San Francisco, acting for the British Government, say that it will take steps to keep Mr Quinn in prison, and will appeal.

Mr John Gibbon, chief assistant US Attorney, said that the order of habeas corpus on Mr Quinn was "ridiculous". The appeal is to go to the US Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

Palme faces revolt by business

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

More than 35,000 people, led by some of Sweden's leading industrialists, marched through Stockholm yesterday to protest against plans by Mr Olof Palme, the Socialist Prime Minister, to introduce wage-control funds, which will allow trade unions to buy shares in private companies.

The white-collar revolt, the largest right-wing demonstration in the nation's history, blocked traffic in central Stockholm for more than an hour as the march converged on the newly reopened Swedish Parliament building on Holy Ghost Island, where the opening of the new session was taking place.

The affair was remarkably well organized and peaceful, with drum majorities and brass bands contributing to an almost carnival atmosphere.

Mr Hans Werthén, head of Electrolux, the multinational household appliances company, Mr Curt Nicolin, chief of the electrical and power company Asea and Mrs Annika Johansson-Mermer, head of the Johnson shipping line, were among those leading the mainly grey-suited demonstrators.

Mr Werthén said it was only the second demonstration he had taken part in.

Turkey shortlists 1,219 for November poll

From Easik Gardilek, Ankara

Turkey's Supreme Electoral Board yesterday declared 1,219 candidates, including 50 independents, eligible to run for the 400-seat, single-chamber National Assembly to be elected for five years on November 6.

However, none of the three parties that qualified for the poll - the centre-right Nationalist Democracy Party, the conservative Motherland Party and the centre-left Populist Party - has enough candidates for every seat in Parliament, thanks to a barrage of vetoes by the ruling National Security Council.

But it was the independents who suffered most rejections: 432 were barred from running. The rest of the 15 parties founded since last April were disqualified earlier by the council by means of vetoes of their founders.

The Nationalist Democracy Party, headed by Mr Turgut Sunalp, a former general, appears to have the odds on its side. The ruling military deny any favouritism, but three government ministers are among the party's candidates, and Mr Buland Uzun, the Prime Minister, and three other ministers are running as independents on the party's ticket, leaving little doubt about where military sympathies lie.

The Motherland Party of Mr Turgut Ozal, the former Deputy Prime Minister and economy chief, is regarded by many as a serious rival, however. The

THE ARTS

Opera

No place for youthful love

Werther
Covent Garden

Several more were added on Monday to the sorrows of young Werther. It was one of those nights when people emerge yawning into the bars and remark on really how extraordinarily hot it is in the theatre this evening, one of those nights when one short act in the opera house can seem to last a lifetime.

The single ray of hope came from Yvonne Kenny as Sophie. She made her contributions with deftness, brilliance and charm; she also had a secure monopoly of French-sounding French. When she entered these dismal proceedings she seemed to be coming from some other performance where things were going rather more happily. It was not surprising she did not stay with us for long.

It is hard to imagine, in particular, that where she came from the Werther was less becoming than Giacomo Aragall. Last season Mr Aragall earned the gratitude of Covent Garden audiences when he bravely stepped into the large breach left by the non-appearance of Luciano Pavarotti as Cavaradossi. He seemed then to be excelling himself, and I am afraid it is now clear how very much he was.

Or perhaps Werther is simply a role he does not feel happy in: that much might be suggested by his unwillingness to venture more than a few paces from the prompt box. And indeed he neither looks nor sounds the juvenile lead. The pangs of youthful love are not made for the more mature breast, and they need to be voiced with something more than Mr Aragall's grey, sandpapered tone. It helps, too, if they come in time.

At this point enter Yvonne Minion as Charlotte. I have never heard Miss Minion sing so positively, confidently and repeatedly flat one can only assume she was dismayed, as well she might be, by what was going on around her, and dismayed even more by what was not. Altogether hers was a very dismayed performance.

Nobody seems to have tried to persuade her that Charlotte is a lady much put upon and finally obliged to listen to this tiresome little man spouting his dying agonies for twenty minutes. In that last act she made no dramatic contact with Mr Aragall at all, and, though there were odd marvellous sounds that could only have come from her lips, the part would appear to have taken little hold on her musical intelligence.

But then intelligence is perhaps not a quality to look for in connexion

with Masetto: certainly Jacques Delacoe in the pit was doing his best to persuade us that this composer really is as trivial as he is often painted. Music requiring sophisticated, sinuous and then was all blotched and bumpy, as if to make it sound like the worst of Tchaikovsky played badly.

There were some bits that went very prettily, particularly when the solo violin or a small string group sang out, but these were glistening details in a mess of poorly judged rhythms, inaccurate ensemble and forced drive.

Among the remainder of the cast, Jonathan Summers returns to the role of Albert with distinction: one's sympathies are all with him when he sings so nobly, truly and well. Stafford Dean is the new Bailiff, also a figure of upright strength and determination, with a voice of commanding oratory; he is the image of a local worthy. His cronies are somewhat caricatured by John Gibbs and Paul Crook, and his younger children are sung by a group of infants whose names read like those of a mixed bunch of European commissioners, but who sound quite as dopedly English as so many of their adult companions on stage.

Paul Griffiths



Brilliance and charm, earning sympathy: Yvonne Kenny and Jonathan Summers

Television Talkdown

First Tuesday (Yorkshire) specialises in "human interest", and what could be more human than the spectacle of some men pushing the boat out? Or, rather, several boats - this was a film about the fishermen of Cadgwith, a Cornish village where old salts with names like "Sharkey" Stevens talk of ancestral smuggling and murder with a relish previously unknown outside the works of Daphne du Maurier. One could not help but feel, however, that under the scrutiny of the television cameras the little community turned into a something of a waxwork display.

The seascapes were picturesque enough, but they were ruined by an appalling commentary - "Sounds to me like the old lion is getting ready to give up the leadership of the pack", the reporter said to "Sharkey", who stared back in bewilderment. The script was littered with clichés about "sweat to be spilled", "natural leaders" and "hard" or "tough" men, which might have come straight out of a bad northern novel from the early Sixties. It was a classic case of an outside television persona imposing his own interpretations and sentiments upon a perfectly nice group of people who did not have the faintest idea what he was talking about.

The other documentary in last night's programme was concerned with life at St Quentin. This is the prison for the most dangerous convicts in California, who seemed either crazed or so "spaced out" that there is nothing but the outline of a person left behind. It is a dangerous place: overcrowded, unhealthy, filled with racial violence and gang warfare. Not the least extraordinary aspect of the prison, however, is that many of the inhabitants seem to flourish there. One female guard was ecstatic about her job: "I couldn't do anything else." And marriages are performed in the visitors' area. Faced with this cornucopia of "human interest", the reporter wisely sat back and watched. He should have gone to Cornwall as well.

Hilary Finch

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre

Complacency into comedy

The Hard Shoulder
Aldwych

When Stephen Fagan's comedy opened at Hampstead this time last year, I made the mistake of calling it a notable addition to the How We Live Now genre. With its fable of a thrusting young wine merchant trying to make it rich in the property boom and falling foul of a civic development scheme, the appropriate category is surely low We Lived Then.

Peopled with characters who all take their charmed lives for granted in the midst of an economic blitz, *The Hard Shoulder* exudes a kind of winked-at getting that was a trademark of the 1970s.

Besides the thrusting Toby and his trusting wife, there is his architect and jobbing builder, both of whom encourage his dazzling visions of an Islington Klondike for reasons of their own. The only outsider at this mutual carve-up is a guileless young squatter whose dazed ruminations on conservation and the property instinct come over as the death-rattle of the flower children.

Mr Fagan's achievement is to take this moribund group and revitalize it in an engaging and brilliantly plotted comedy that passes judgment on the charac-



Stephen Moore: triumphant fury

ters only by allowing them to incriminate themselves.

You get the sense of looming disaster from the first sight of Toby, bestirring the precapitulation of Tanya McCallin's ingeniously hinged set, and training his binoculars on a nearby slum and a threatened motorway as if scanning the horizon for enemy submarines.

Sure enough, the motorway advances, the house values tumble to zero, a motorway protest meeting draws one anti-traffic freak (a marvellous cameo by Yvonne D'Alpra) and the luckless tycoon finally heads the advice of his builder (a fireman, but not at heart) to set light to the property and collect the insurance.

In performance the main question is whether Toby ranks as an intelligent speculator or a dope. As Hampered, Peter Blythe played him as an absurd but totally self-confident figure. At the Aldwych, he is played by Stephen Moore, who excels in passages of aghast dismay and fugal, tearing exclamations of triumph and exasperated fury, but he is an incurably sympathetic actor, who leaves you feeling that he was carried into this business by forces beyond his control. The play is diminished by seeing him as a victim.

Mr Blythe, still dispensing nasal gulps and hee-haw giggles, takes over the less assertive role of the architect, and mixes it for wonderful unconscious give-aways.

The rest of Nancy Meckler's company remains unchanged; and it is as much fun as ever to see Glyn Owen arriving from the latest toy-factory fire-clutching a stung teddy bear and Philip Bird's squatter innocents describing his satisfaction in manual labour on the motorway.

As before, Liza Goddard takes your breath away with her complacent line on the impending loss of her luxurious family home: "Oh no, it's so right for the children".

Irving Wardle

Dance

Second Stride
The Place

Siobhan Davies's creation for Second Stride, first given at Edinburgh last month and having its London premiere to open the Dance Umbrella season on Monday, is a worthy dance. It takes its title, *Minor Characters*, from a novel, but not its subject, and it has dialogue by another writer, Barbara McLaurin.

I can understand the desire of choreographers, when quite a few non-dancers are presenting quasi-dance pieces, to break out in the other direction, but it usually proves ill-advised. In this instance, apart from finding the text a sad mixture of banality and heavy-handed punchlines, I thought it detracted from the effect of the dancing. Davies is trying to show us characters through their small movements, but it works best when the two speakers shut up.

We do not need to be told that a character is full of energy and curiosity when we can see it for ourselves, and choreography can show us how a couple pick each other up (in the sense rather than the physical sense) more quickly and revealingly than a double dialogue of words and thought.

If this sort of thing is to be done at all, parts of it are rather well done, especially by Sally Owen among the speakers and Juliet Fisher among the dancers.

John Percival

Concert

Philharmonia/
Kasprzyk
Festival Hall

The Philharmonia are to be congratulated in presenting, within the space of four days, ample edification for both the most ardent Mahlerphile and the most rampant Mahlerphobe. It was a happy, if perhaps coincidental, piece of programme planning to follow Mahler's Third Symphony last Thursday with his Fourth on Monday, with its finale interchange and its rich *Wunderhorn* cross-referencing. But the effect of the juxtaposition on the calendar of Esa-Pekka Salonen's rich insight into the former with Jacek Kasprzyk's sardonic travesty of the latter would have to be foreseen to be believed.

Ian Spink, whose last work for Second Stride was a kind of play for dancers, provided the main dance interest in this programme with a revival of *Some Fugues*, to five Contrapuncts from Bach's *Art of Fugue* (Nos 1, 13, 12, 18 and 19). The first and last are given dances that match the entries, inversions and rests of the score; the middle one is improvised (and hence much less strict), but still with formal elements of repetition; the others constitute a solo dance in relay and a trio, both with repeats.

The use of often very informal movement in this formal context gives the dances lively interest, and the cast of six perform it with attractive zest and control.

John Percival

His achievement, rather, is to render the music of the first movement inaudible for its barrage of expression marks, to find a speed slow enough to disintegrate the opening cello tune of the slow movement, and to encourage an irrationality of tempo and ensemble playing such as has not been heard from this orchestra even in their most controversial recent escapades with their conductor-elect, Margaret Marshall was the consenting soprano soloist.

Before the interval, John Lill was a particularly fitting partner in a performance of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto assembled in easily understandable parts and whose chief strengths lay in its beginnings, its endings and the fact that, thanks to cracking tempi, its ending came fairly soon.

Hilary Finch

Tate Gallery NEW ART

at the Tate Gallery 1983
14 September-23 October

An exhibition of works created by older and younger artists during the most exciting surge of activity in the art world since the 1960s

Admission free
Weekdays 10-5.50
Sundays 2-5.50
Recorded information 01-821 7128



BETRAYAL

Opens Oct 6th - Now Booking
CURZON Cinema Mayfair 492 2737

RETURNS TO THE LYTTETON
Tomorrow & Fri at 7.45, Sat at 3.00 & 7.45. Then Oct 26, 27m & e, 28, 29m & e

"Magical production" (The Guardian)

A Midsummer Night's Dream

by William Shakespeare

"Bill Bryden has woven a shimmering net of enchantment... a triumph" (The Telegraph)

"A production which may be thought of as definitive in years to come" (The Times)

STANDBY from 10am on day - any unsold seats £4.50 (£3.50 midweek mats.)
For this production there are some cushions on stage at £1.50.

NATIONAL THEATRE
Box Office: 01 928 2282
Credit Cards: 01 928 6933

NT NT

ARTISTS OF THE TUDOR COURT
THE PORTRAIT MINIATURE REDISCOVERED 1520-1620
UNTIL 6 NOVEMBER 1983

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM

Admission £2 CLOSED FRIDAYS Full V&A information 01-581 4894

Sponsored by PEARSONS

The sound of style

Emma Kirkby (right), now established as one of the leading voices in early music, begins a nationwide tour tonight: interview by Nicholas Kenyon

singer, and a sampler of her solo work, *A Portrait of Emma Kirkby*, has already appeared. But the new disc, devoted to Purcell songs, in which she collaborates with Anthony Rooley and Christopher Hogwood, is her first original solo recording.

As if that was not all enough, she made *Private Eye* recently when her biography in the programme for her appearance at the Proms contained a classic misprint: "Emma Kirkby", it declared, "first became interested in early music while under an undergraduate at Oxford". Perhaps that will at least help to remove the aura of purity and boyishness which still hangs around her voice. I wondered whether that sort of description, still often used of her, was irritating? "I suppose some people will call my sound boyish to my dying day. Actually, I think my voice is changing - you couldn't say it sounds like a recorder any more! But no, that isn't irritating, though it is strange when you pour yourself into some intense, poignant, suffering tune and the review just says 'charming'."

"My voice is light, and there will always be some roles, even in Handel and Mozart, which

need more weight. But that's exactly right: there were always different voices around. Now I'm finding what I can do best: I'm going to record Bach's solo soprano cantata *Jauchet Gott* with John Eliot Gardiner, for Phonogram, and I'm exploring Mozart, doing his complete sacred music for soprano and chorus for Florilegium.

Though she is now firmly into the eighteenth century, her most characteristic work remains that with Anthony Rooley in the lute-song repertoire, and more recently in Italian seventeenth-century music. What are the problems of communicating emotion in this earlier repertoire? "We have had a problem that in training voices to express deep emotion people have been aiming at operatic-style effects, and, more important, at projecting in very large spaces, accompanied by a thick, dense orchestra. What sounds passionate in that context would obviously overwhelm a Monteverdi ensemble. The point is not to abandon the intensity, quite the opposite, but to scale it down so that it doesn't drown a line."

And does the sound she produces come from a natural physical response, or from information in treatises and documents from the past? "Ha! Of course I'm interested in drawing out physical characteristics, because that's the only way to produce a good, natural sound. And I do read every little thing which survives, though the indications, say, in Monteverdi's letters are very rare, like gold-dust. The other trouble with written evidence is that the terms are so subjective: expressive, pure, whatever. And you can't just create a sound theoretically out of the blue anyway: you have to make some sort of sound and then respond to it, modify it."

But you cannot, as an instrumentalist can, pick up an old instrument and see what comes out? "I think you should try that with the voice. I don't think the physiognomy of

human beings has changed that much since the sixteenth century - though we're taller and better nourished. But the nature of the organ that produces the sound is the same. So why not just aim for your own individual sound - respond to the instruments around you, that's very important - and then singers will begin to sound more and more different from each other."

That seemed like an exhortation to people not to imitate the Kirkby early-music sound. "There has been a danger of that because my voice is now so much recorded. Not with the singers, I'm bound to say, who have their own ideas of how they should sound, but with the directors, who say 'Why can't you sound like her?' But I think that's over now; there are so many other sopranos making beautiful, quite distinctive sounds in this repertoire, and if you look in *Early Music News* there seem to be a couple of new vocal consorts every month - there's a great deal of variety."

Surely, though, her style of performance has had an immense influence? "I don't know. I would be pleased if a particular attitude to performance caught on, but not a particular sound. What sort of attitude? 'The kind of thing that the great singers in that area like Nigel Rogers and David Thomas have cultivated: an attitude to diction and to directness of utterance, the awareness that the text in a piece of seventeenth-century music is absolutely the most important thing, more important than the sound.'"

Does this directness not inhibit subtlety and the expression of ambiguity, say in Monteverdi or Mozart? "I think singers can be aware of the ambiguities, but it's their job to render the piece 'straight' and then let the subtleties take their course with the audience. I think audiences now are much more attuned to different ways of expressing feeling and emotion."

"It's always best to start from the point of view of total commitment. Don't be an abolitionist: you can't do this, you can't do that. Of course you set certain limits, a certain scale, but within that live as dangerously as you can. Don't practise with the piano: that continual warm background gives you the wrong sort of support, and it distracts from detail of what's going on in your voice. Sing a lot in a silence: just sing to yourself without anything to cover it up. You have to listen for the centre of your voice."



Sponsored by PEARSONS

ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY'S
SMASH HIT
MUSICAL
ADVANCE BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN!
RED PRICE PREVIEW FROM 9 NOV. OPENS 22 NOV.
BOX OFFICE 01-836 7611/2 CREDIT CARDS 01-830 9232 01-836 7358

THE TIMES
'KNOCKOUT'
FINANCIAL TIMES
'THE LIVELIEST SHOW IN TOWN'
DAILY MIRROR

POPPY
MUSICAL OF THE YEAR
by PETER NICHOLS and MONTY NORMAN
ADELPHI THEATRE

'HUGE FUN... WILDLY IMAGINATIVE' DAILY MAIL
'GO SEE, WALLOW AND ENJOY' FINANCIAL TIMES

THE TIMES DIARY

Arrested career

The top job with Devon and Cornwall police is again on offer, a mere 18 months after John "Communist" Alderson retired as Chief Constable after eight distinguished years. David East, his successor, has become Chief Constable of South Wales.

I hear, however, that the police authority is having difficulty filling East's boots and is now re-advertising the post because other police appointments in the country dramatically denuded its short list.

Until a new chief is appointed Brian Morgan will be acting Chief Constable. Although he is the man who largely implemented Alderson's community policing plan he is debarré from the top job by Home Office rules, having already served as an assistant and deputy chief constable there.

Alderson, 61, lost the new and splendidly picturesque Devon seat of Teignbridge for the Liberals at the general election, and is now writing a book.

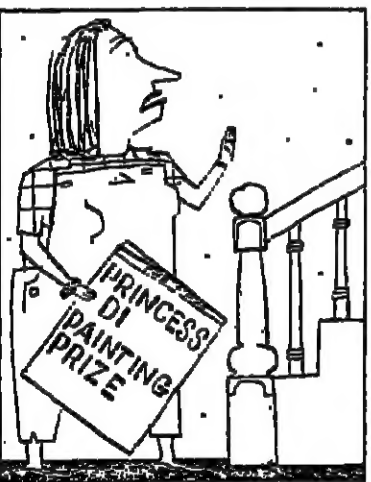
Some of his supporters still hope he will get to Westminster through a Liberal seat in the Lords. But I fear he will go the way of most expolicemen by joining a security organisation. Next week he is due to launch a new system of marking valuable household goods, for a firm that is confidently expected to offer him a permanent job.

Born again

The Labour MP particularly embarrassed by the dream-ticket euphoria at Brighton is Austin Mitchell. In what seemed a good idea at the time, his book *Four Years in the Death of the Labour Party* was scheduled for release tomorrow. It is a sorry account of the years 1979 to 1983. Now with the unfamiliar sweetness and light which has broken out since the Kinnoch-Hattersley marriage, the MP for Grimsby feels a bit like a best man mentioning old girlfriends.

Mitchell wrote the book this summer in a depressed mood. Although he is now suffering from euphoria he thinks there are still lessons to be learnt from the recent dark past and warns: "The same crazy views are still being forced on us." His publishers, Methuen, have done him a dubious turn, however, by not getting any copies to the Labour Party bookstall in the conference foyer. "Perhaps I should leave town when the copies arrive", said Mitchell, only half in jest.

BARRY FANTONI



"Would Signor Annigoni like to come down for his tea?"

Sinking feelings

Tam "Belgrano" Dalyell, the MP for West Lothian who has vigorously campaigned against the sinking of the Argentine warship since the Falklands campaign, heads the list of keep-fit fanatics at the Labour Party conference. In a manner reminiscent of his erstwhile colleague John Stonehouse, Dalyell, 51, enjoys plunging into the sea at Brighton, though he stays well in sight of the beach on account of the strong ebb tide. Some observers suspect however that he remains inshore for fear of submarines lurking within the local Sussex exclusion zone and plotting his course.

It might have been simpler if Yiannis Kouras, the phenomenal Greek winner of the *Spartathlon* footrace, had run all the way to London to fetch the winner's cup offered by the Financial Times. As it is, he had to be content with a photograph of the valuable trophy presented to him at the awards ceremony in Athens this week by an embarrassed European manager of the FT while the cup, sent by post on September 8, was confined at Customs, the combined victim of slow mail and red tape. Kouras covered the 150 miles in just under 22 hours - a considerably faster average than that recorded by the Post Office on the 1,950-mile trip from London to Athens.

Abram Games, the artist who was called to the War Office in 1941 to design some of the most memorable war posters, is set to achieve a long-cherished ambition in honour of the many Jewish relief workers who travelled across Europe to the concentration camps liberated by the British Army in 1945. Under the auspices of the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation, Games is to establish an archive of photographic and documentary material from the period at the Wiener Library in London. Much of this moving material was gathered last weekend when some 80 former members of the Jewish Relief Unit - the operational wing of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad - held their first reunion since 1949.

PHS

Less rhetoric, more Realpolitik

George Walden argues for a more common sense approach to East-West relations

We are entering one of the most acute phases of East-West relations since the war. The West will need all the cohesion and statesmanship it can muster. For me at least, our aim is not in question: it is to compel the Russians to desist from their attempt to force Western Europe to live in the shadow of their nuclear dominance.

Aims are one thing, methods another. How do we achieve our objective? By a display of competitive indignation about Soviet iniquity, and a game of nuclear "chicken"? By outshouting a third-skinned totalitarian regime? Or by sober steadfastness in our central purpose?

Above all we shall need solidarity at home. This country has a fine tradition of sobriety in East-West relations. Churchill began it with his warnings about Soviet ambitions. But his rhetoric was many-layered, and suffused with history. His words were not just projectiles. As early as 1950, he also warned us of the need for prudence and conciliation, as well as strength. That was Stalin's time. In our own day that sort of talk would bring easy jeers of dampness, or worse.

It was Churchill too who called for a summit one week, and for German rearmament the next. Only the Russians and the Americans saw any contradiction. Whatever else he was, Churchill was not a one-dimensional man.

The British responded to this approach, because it made sense. Today, Mrs Thatcher has won over the electorate again to sound sense on disarmament and the deterrent. Now we must keep the country with us, as a matter of practical politics, as we move into this difficult and dangerous period. It will not be done by words of words. There is a healthy distaste for that here, whether it comes from extremist Labour politicians or from the Kremlin. But we do admire, and respond to, cool resolution of the Falklands variety.

The Prime Minister in her speeches frequently contrasts our pluralistic society with Soviet totalitarianism. Pluralism applies to governments, too. They are not expected to see everything in black and white, but to exploit a richer range. We cannot and should not try to shout down the Russians. That would not make them go away, and they will always win a contest of abuse.

Our more objective style of "propaganda" is more efficient in the long term (which is why we



"Well, anyway, I'm at the top table!" - how Vicky saw Alec Douglas-Home's role between the superpowers in 1964

should scrape up the extra pennies to keep the BBC overseas services in top gear). In her speech in Washington last week, the Prime Minister rightly drew attention to the superiority of western culture. "Culture" hates "hatred", said Matthew Arnold. So, I suspect, do the British.

We shall not keep public opinion with us if East-West exchanges continue at their present pitch. There will be a reaction. All sorts of people - not just the weak and the wobbly - will start to shrink back, and to ask whether we have got the nuclear arithmetic right. In our fair-minded British way, some will be tempted to find excuses for the Russians in their anxiety to "correct the balance". (The beginnings of this tendency can be seen over the Korean airliner. . .). They will begin to ask whether it is all really necessary.

The shameless dodging of the issue by the Liberals (will their policy on the cruise missiles be ready before deployment is due?) could raise a question mark over the non-inclusion of Polaris in the nuclear equation. All good news for the Russians, and dangerous for the allies.

Policy cannot and should not be geared to the weak-willed. But nor should it go out of its way to alienate the hesitant. European solidarity is equally crucial. Will the Germans, Dutch and Belgians be encouraged

or embarrassed by recent speeches by President Reagan, Vice-President Bush and Mrs Thatcher? Will they be rallied, or worried? The tone has to be right for The Hague as well as Ohio. Once again, one-dimensional politics will not do.

Britain has a peculiar role in keeping Europe and the US together, not as a vulgar middle-man, but as a catalyst of common sense. Look at our contribution to the establishment of Nato itself. Look at Eden at Geneva, Macmillan and the partial nuclear test ban, and at Alec Douglas-Home's underrated achievement in steady western over-enthusiasm for détente in the early stages of the European Security Conference.

Where is the British reputation for tough but informed and imaginative East-West diplomacy today? Harold Wilson's wheedling, ingratiating style lost us the respect of the Russians as well as of the West. Now we are respected all right, but we are not in the game. No serving British prime minister has been to Moscow for eight years.

How can we expect to influence our allies if we cannot speak from experience? The West German position is as central as ever. But what can we tell Herr Kohl about the Russians or Andropov? He's been to the Soviet Union and met him. No one here has.

And where is the "battle of ideas" the Prime Minister mentioned? How

many MPs, editors or artists have been battling in Moscow over the last decade? Partly because of this, the debate about how to deal with the Soviet Union has become sadly debased.

Why haven't I been ruder about the Russians in this article? Because I assume that people are aware of the obvious, but are less confident about how to deal with it. We could all write a book on the excesses of détente. Now we must evolve a less sentimental policy - but remember that there are "hard" as well as "soft" sentimentalists.

There is an urgent need to revive the British tradition of East-West statesmanship. Who could possibly suspect us, or the Prime Minister, of all people, of unprincipled bridge-building, or infirmity of purpose, if we were to make an effort to know our adversaries better and to argue things over face to face?

Public opinion is less primitive on these issues than some politicians seem to suppose. People know perfectly well that strong words in private can be more effective than in public. They know that you need sound defences to talk, and that we have these too. But they also sense that there is a vacuum of leadership in the West today that cannot be filled with noise alone.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.

© The Times Newspapers Limited, 1983

Patricia Clough on a young businessman's battle against EEC barriers

A German gamble Britain could win



Franz Schleicher: "The European Court of Justice would rule in my favour"

The adventures of a swashbuckling young insurance broker from a provincial town in Bavaria would not normally be the stuff to set hearts beating faster under pinstripe city suits. But Franz Schleicher, aged 33, of Gerolfingerstrasse, Ingolstadt, could well end up as a hero who opened up a new future for the British insurance industry.

One day Herr Schleicher decided he was going to ignore West German laws and insure German fur dealers in London. After all, he thought as he arranged cheaper and better cover for his clients than they could get at home, the EEC is a common market, isn't it? Does not the Treaty of Rome reflect further as German policemen later raided his home and offices) commit members to free movement of services, as well as of goods and people?

"And," he declared, as he came before two singularly unsympathetic West German courts, "if only the case could be referred to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, it would rule that I'm right."

After a fruitless 2½-year legal battle, with a £5,250 fine, two lost appeals and £20,000 spent on lawyers' fees, Herr Schleicher is undeterred. Denied access to the European Court, and unable to fight the point any further in West Germany, he has seized on the last chance open to him: he has complained to the Commission in Brussels.

This is just what the Commission wanted. For years it has been trying to persuade member countries to remove the many obstacles which still prevent the Community being a real common market, particularly in the field of insurance.

Now Herr Schleicher has provided the opportunity to take a short cut. If Christopher Tugendhat, the Budget Commissioner, fails as he is likely to, in his current round of

efforts to soften up member states this autumn, the Commission will haul West Germany before the European Court.

This could be just what Britain, too, wants. Efforts by the insurance industry and by the Government, from Mrs Thatcher down, to get a free market for insurance have constantly come up against fellow members' objections which, they suspect, are deliberately exaggerated to keep out British competition.

"We have just been bashing our heads against a wall", one official said. Now the Schleicher case could start the wall tumbling down.

Both the insurance world and Herr Schleicher firmly deny any collusion. Herr Schleicher says he is out to break the monopoly of a big competitor, Oskar Schunk of Frankfurt and Munich, which provides the only cover available for fur dealers in West Germany through a consortium of insurance companies. Partly Herr Schleicher is doing it for kicks. "It's fun", he told *The Times*. "I have a passion for gambling." Fortunately, he adds, he can afford it.

If the stakes for Herr Schleicher are high, the potential rewards for British insurance are still higher. It would open up a market of 220 million more people in an area where Britain is a world leader.

"After all, dammit", Mrs Liliana Archibald, Lloyd's international affairs adviser says, "the Germans do well out of the EEC with their industry, the French with agriculture, other with the regional policy - why shouldn't Britain benefit from what it is good at - services?"

Above all, she emphasizes that it would benefit the European consumer by providing a much better choice of cover and rates than at present. "We would provide competition by trying to give the consumer what he wants", she said.

Members are reluctant to speculate on how much business full access to the EEC market would bring, but a spokesman for the British Insurance Association calculated that if Britain's current 3 per cent share in the Community market were increased only to 5 per cent it would mean another £800m worth of earnings.

Free cross-border insurance, as it is called in Community jargon, would benefit Lloyd's because of its unique structure, even more than the insurance companies. Under EEC law the latter are able to open branches in member countries, but this means bowing to local restrictions, as well as incurring additional costs.

The British cause, supported only by the Dutch, has met with particular resistance from the French government, which makes a considerable income from tax on insurance policies, and the West Germans. The latter, who have never forgotten the collapse of the German insurance companies in the 1920s, want to keep tight control on consumer protection.

"The British are free to get German licences and set up branches here any time they like, but one should not poach", said a spokesman for the West German insurance supervisory board.

In the long run, however, an EEC insurance market could be in every member's interest. For unless European companies are able to develop on a much larger scale they risk losing in the long run to big American and Japanese firms in the battle for world markets.

Politically, the question has put Britain in the delightfully refreshing position of being, for once, on the side of the angels - that is, the Commission and the Treaty of Rome - with the other members in the role of the sinners. But officials in Brussels warn that even if the European Court, as they confidently expect, finds Herr Schleicher was right, things will not change overnight. "It may break the logjam, but there will still be a lot of logs around", said one. "Countries will still want to retain controls on insurance, but at least it will be a good basis for negotiating."

Not altogether surprisingly, his latest broadcast, courtesy of the Institute of Directors, earned an immediate endorsement from his Labour predecessor, Dr Bernard Donoughue.

Many of the outside comments must have struck Sir John as woefully predictable. He has been arraigned as a modern business fascist: a natural acolyte to Mr Cecil King's weird plans in the 1960s to stage a palace revolution and have a junta of tycoons to rescue us from Harold Wilson. In reality, the obvious model for the reforms he advocates (although he is reluctant to acknowledge the parentage) is the United States, which, for all its short-comings, is not usually identified as a fascist state. There the President can pick the members of his cabinet as the fancy takes him; and the commanding heights of the bureaucracy are occupied by the political appointees of the presidency.

Whether the Americans are thereby better governed than we are must be a matter of debate. They are certainly differently governed: and this I think Sir John ignores. The President may be surrounded by successful businessmen - who can bring the skills of management to the machine of government. But the

Diana Geddes

James Curran

Pitfalls - despite the new Labour unity

Instead of leaving by the front door to go to the Commons for a three-line whip vote, Neil Kinnoch took a short cut through the open drawing-room window. With one leg cocked over the windowsill, he paused and turned to my wife saying "and all because the lady loves Milk Tray".

This style of exuberant clowning - coming as it did in the wake of a heated, political argument - is one of the most endearing things about Neil Kinnoch and nearly explains why he is so well liked within the Labour Party. He is refreshingly free of the self-important gravitas that characterizes so many leading politicians.

But the main reason, of course, why Neil Kinnoch triumphed at Brighton on Sunday is because a collective instinct of self-preservation extending to both right and left, suggested that he was the man best able to revive Labour's flagging fortunes. Solidly right-wing unions like the shop workers and clerical workers joined left-wing unions like the train drivers and public employees to back him. The same process was at work in the constituencies with traditionally right-wing parties in the Midlands and the North-east joining some left-wing parties in the new left strongholds of Scotland and London to produce an astonishing tally of 91 per cent of constituency parties voting for Kinnoch in the first ballot.

Neil Kinnoch is now in a uniquely strong position to bond together the disparate elements within the Labour Party. He is the first leader to be elected by the wider membership of the Labour movement, and will enjoy special authority within the party as a consequence.

He also enjoys a breadth of support, not merely on the right and the left, but across the different sections of the Labour movement that none of his immediate predecessors enjoyed. If James Callaghan or Hugh Gaitskell had been obliged to contest the leadership on an extended franchise, they would have been hammered in the constituencies. Had Harold Wilson and Michael Foot been subjected to the same test, they probably would not have gained a large majority of union votes. Yet Kinnoch won 49 per cent of the MPs' votes (with at least another 14 per cent pledged to him in the second ballot) and well over two thirds of constituency and union votes.

Neil Kinnoch will also be spared some of the problems that beset Michael Foot, who found himself caught in the crossfire between the competing power centres in the Labour Party. Foot's problem in his last year was that he was in a minority within both the Shadow Cabinet and the National Executive Committee (NEC), both of which were controlled by Labour's right wing. This generated constant pressure on him to "assert his authority" by backing moves that

led to confrontation with the party's grassroots.

But Kinnoch was aided yesterday by the elections to the NEC, which produced an inconclusive result in which neither the "hard left" nor the "hard right" is in overall control. This leaves Kinnoch and his close associates holding the balance of power. He will be able to determine what policy stand the national executive will take in the next year.

Changes within the Parliamentary Labour Party will also probably operate in the new leader's favour. The broadly defined left now constitutes about half the MPs whereas before the election they accounted for only about a third. This shift is likely to result, later this month, in the election of a Shadow Cabinet with whom Kinnoch will find it easy to work (unless the Tribune and Campaign groups of left-wing MPs fail to agree on a common ticket). This will lead, in turn, to the establishment of a working relationship between Kinnoch and Hattersley in which the former will be very clearly boss.

Of course, a great number of pitfalls lie ahead. The Labour Party's credibility could be badly dented by a poor showing in next year's European elections. The Government's pending trade union legislation could cut off the party's financial life support system if trade unionists vote against the retention of political votes. The reselection of MPs, in which three members of the present Shadow Cabinet could well lose their seats, may cause headaches to rise. Labour's right wing may launch a campaign to reverse constitutional reforms in the party and expel more Militant members, thereby condemning the party to a further damaging period of introspection. Part of Labour's left wing will oppose all changes in the party's manifesto commitment.

But there exists at this year's party conference a surprisingly pervasive mood of conciliation among party and union delegates engendered by a feeling that the Labour Party is at a historic moment where it will either regain lost ground or be eclipsed by the Alliance. This mood, if skilfully harnessed by Neil Kinnoch and those around him could carry the party through.

Some five years ago, Neil Kinnoch told a Bannette dinner party given by *Tribune's* editor, Chm. Mullin, "Don't worry, my wife will keep me on the broad and left". His wife has not been entirely successful. Kinnoch's meteoric rise and that of Hattersley represents in reality a consolidation of the centre-right control of the Labour Party, but most of the left will nevertheless sustain the new leadership because it is essential, in the interests of the party, that it succeeds. Disaffected right-wing Labour MPs will, I hope, display the same degree of realism at a time when the Labour Party is in dire trouble.

The author is editor of *New Socialist*

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Whitehall can't be Americanized

A speech by a former temporary civil servant which rates a response from the chairman of the Conservative Party, a former senior cabinet minister, and two former Whitehall permanent secretaries, and extensive editorial comment in the national press led by *The Times*, make something out of the ordinary. But then I have occasionally felt that Sir John Hoskyns, successful entrepreneur turned pundit-in-residence at No 10, has missed his true vocation: he is a marvellous communicator. We can argue till the cows come home about his diagnosis of the national condition, and the remedies he advances. There is no disputing the skills of presentation.

No one who has lived at Westminster, and sat behind a ministerial desk, could challenge many of his charges with an easy conscience. There is a dead weight of pessimism and inertia in the Whitehall machine that is mighty hard to move. The House of Commons is a closed shop in which clubbability is a surer route to preferment than plain ability; and it does display a childish hostility to implants. The work-load on ministers is crushing to an extent that makes long-term planning well-nigh impossible. And some, at least, of his time-bombs ticking away - neglected pension provision in particular - are real enough.

Not altogether surprisingly, his latest broadcast, courtesy of the Institute of Directors, earned an immediate endorsement from his Labour predecessor, Dr Bernard Donoughue.

Many of the outside comments must have struck Sir John as woefully predictable. He has been arraigned as a modern business fascist: a natural acolyte to Mr Cecil King's weird plans in the 1960s to stage a palace revolution and have a junta of tycoons to rescue us from Harold Wilson. In reality, the obvious model for the reforms he advocates (although he is reluctant to acknowledge the parentage) is the United States, which, for all its short-comings, is not usually identified as a fascist state. There the President can pick the members of his cabinet as the fancy takes him; and the commanding heights of the bureaucracy are occupied by the political appointees of the presidency.

Whether the Americans are thereby better governed than we are must be a matter of debate. They are certainly differently governed: and this I think Sir John ignores. The President may be surrounded by successful businessmen - who can bring the skills of management to the machine of government. But the

crucial check of responsiveness in popular opinion is supplied by Congress, with a membership which is not primarily dependent on presidential patronage.

In theory we could once more have a government composed of men and women of the Prime Minister's exclusive choosing, with placement in the House of Lords. But I question whether the House of Commons could then be expected to play the role of Congress.

What struck me most about Sir John's suggested remedies, however, was their familiarity. He paraphrased a number of defensive responses from Whitehall. One of them was: "But we tried all this in 1974, and it didn't work." Well we did, didn't we?

The 1970 government started with a Secretary of State for Industry recruited from the CBI, a bunch of businessmen brought in to put the Civil Service through the mangle; that scientific and financial wizard Lord Rothschild set up at the apex of a pyramid of young geniuses, mostly recruited from outside Whitehall, to challenge the wisdom of existing policy; and a village over dinner at the Mirabelle; and a fistful of American techniques called PARs (Program Appraisal and Review) and PPBSs (Planning Programming Budgeting Systems) to extract right answers from the central government machine. Yet four years later we had had full-scale reorganizations of the health service and local government which did not command universal approbation; a massive capital investment programme for the steel industry which looked odd in the light of subsequent events; and disastrous collision with the miners leading to electoral defeat.

And at the end of it all the key role in Whitehall was not occupied by one of the recruits from business, most of whom had long since departed, but by a career civil servant, Sir William Armstrong.

I am sure Sir John is right to argue that the task confronting the second Thatcher administration is stiffer than the one first accomplished. The first stopped the rot; the second has to produce the positive results. But I can not help feeling that the key to the success of the 1979 government was its own recognition that salvation was not in Whitehall's gift, and its ability to impart that message with conviction.

Sir John, when all is said and done, is fundamentally impatient with self-denial. I think he is wrong.

The author was Economic Secretary to the Treasurer in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

A crusty reaction to le pain ordinaire

Nearly 200 years after the first great French Revolution, which began with cries of "Bread and liberty", another revolution is under way. This one also concerns bread but this time it is looking backwards, to the good old days when the golden, crusty, full-flavoured French *baguette* was renowned throughout the world.

The traditional French beret may have all but disappeared, and the Gaioloise with its evocative blue smoke and distinctive aroma may be on the way out. But the ridiculous, cumbersome, 2ft 6in *baguette*, without which France would no longer be France - is still omnipresent.

Many French people still go to the corner bakery to buy their bread, hot from the oven, at least twice a day. In order to cater for this insistence on ultra-freshness, bread shops, nearly all of which bake their own bread on the premises, open early at 7.30 or 8am, and often do not close until 8pm.

Consumption of bread has fallen dramatically, however. France's bakers, millers and others concerned

with bread production have become so worried by this decline that they have decided to launch a campaign to "bring about a reconciliation between the French and their bread". The opening shots will be fired at a national two-day conference on bread, the first of its kind which opens in Paris today.

The key to this reconciliation is quality, and many people believe that means a return to the methods of the past. Much French bread has become tasteless, limp, and characterless. Some of the Cellophane-wrapped *baguettes* now in supermarkets do not even have a real crust. Yet the whole *Raison d'être* of the *baguette*, which was "invented" by Parisian bakers at the turn of the last century, was precisely its crustiness, which offsets so beautifully the creamy French cheeses.

According to M Raymond Calvel, former professor of the art of bread-making, the rot started about 30 years ago when bakers started adding bean flour to their wheat flour, in response to a demand for whiter bread after the war and adopted much more intensive kneading methods which again

helped whiten the bread, but which also changed its flavour.

"The bean flour acts as an enzyme which oxidizes the dough when kneaded violently", explained M Calvel, who taught for 42 years at the Ecole Nationale de Meunerie in Paris. "That causes a loss in the natural flavour of the yeast and flour, producing in its place an unpleasant, slightly rancid taste."

For 15 years M Calvel led what was virtually a one-man campaign to get bakers to stop adding bean flour, to use gentler kneading methods, and to return to the slow fermentation process, preferably mixing the new dough with pre-leavened dough taken from the previous batch of bread. The choice of wheat and milling methods is also important, he says.

His message is catching on. Two years ago the *Association Qualité Pain* was set up, involving a handful of millers and bakers pledged to return to the baking methods of the past. Today 700 bakers are members. They produce a loaf called a "*baguette*" to distinguish it from the ordinary *baguette*, with which it is identical in shape and price. The

association, headquartered 2 Rue de l'Industrie, 45250 Briare, produces a list of "real bread" bakers on request.

The *baguette*, meaning wand or baton, is not the only bread eaten by the French, of course, though it is by far the most common. In the same family is the thinner "*ficelle*" (string) and the fatter 400-gram loaf simply called a "*pain*". There are also various types of buns, each with their own name - "*tabatière*", "*lie-bouchon*", "*champion*", the huge peasant loaves or "*pain de campagne*", often weighing several kilos, and various wholewheat and rye breads, though these are much less common than in Britain.

Then, perhaps most famous of all, there is the French croissant, which is not really French at all. It originated 300 years ago when the Austrians repulsed the Turks, and the Viennese bakers presented the Emperor with celebration buns in the form of a crescent, the Turkish emblem. When Marie-Antoinette came from Vienna to marry Louis XVI she brought her favourite breakfast food with her.

Diana Geddes



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MR FOOT'S FAREWELL

The Labour Conference yesterday gave its customary ovation to the Michael Foot it has known and loved. For his farewell speech as Leader, Mr Foot did not disappoint them. Indeed it was as though he recognized, like the old performer that he is, that any audience is deeply conservative and loves more and more of the same. The essence of burlesque, after all, is in its predictability. Mr Foot duly gave that to them, ham and all. That was only fitting for a man whose private personality is one of kindness and generosity, so often at variance with the public expression of anger and despair which seems to affect the orator, if not the man.

Consequently Mr Foot's speech was almost a self-parody. It was delivered with the familiar hectoring tone. Its content was typical of so many previous speeches - long on rhetoric, short on substance; barbed with mixed with friendly homily. He had fierce criticism for Dr Owen, Mrs Thatcher, and the servile Press. He paid lip-service to the scale of Labour's defeat, and his shared shame in that defeat. Yet in his subsequent passages he exonerated not just the Labour Party, but explicitly the Party's election manifesto which he went out of his way to defend. He thus implicitly lent his valedictory authority as Leader to all those people in the Party who believe that the policies were right and the people - the electorate - were wrong.

Apart from the fact that that passage will not make Mr Foot's job any easier, Mr Foot appears to have forgotten that the manifesto burdened

Labour in June. It was a hurried cobble-up of all the twinkles in every Socialist eye. It had no sense of programme or priority. If he has forgotten that, he was merely revealing one more aspect of an incurably selective memory; if he has not, he did Mr Kinnock and Mr Hattersley an uncharacteristic disservice.

So now Mr Foot will return to the backbenches where he belongs. Indeed had his political career ended in 1974, before he took office, his political epitaph would have been very different from what it must be today. Below the gateway he was the great parliamentary gadfly, a necessary and welcome player in the theatre of the House of Commons; at the dispatch box it was a different story. Quite frankly, political responsibility ill-became him.

In Mr Foot's first ministry, at Employment, he saw it as his duty to curry favour with the trade unions by passing outrageously illiberal employment laws on the closed shop. They made a mockery in retrospect of so many of the fine liberal principles which he had declared as a backbencher and certainly always seemed to apply on the personal level. As Leader of the House he successfully masterminded the intricacies of the Lib-Lab Pact. In both jobs he served his Prime Minister faithfully in helping to preserve Labour unity at almost any cost.

However, if a comparison has to be made between the fate of the Labour Party in 1980 when Mr Foot became its leader, and its state today, it is hard not to conclude that his belated decision to stand for the leadership

was a mistake. Who knows? If Mr Healey had won the leadership, which he almost certainly would have done had Mr Foot not stood, would the Gang of Four have then broken off to form the SDP? Would they now attract the accusations of treachery made by Mr Foot yesterday, whose vehemence barely concealed how much it is his own Party which has let down so many of its followers that they fled to vote for the SDP?

Mr Healey might have had some internal troubles in leading the Party, but who can say that Mr Foot had none when every speaker at Brighton has blamed party disunity for the election debacle? If the 1983 election was lost because of disunity, Mr Foot's election in 1980, which was held up as the only way to prevent Party divisions, can only be seen as a thundering failure. At the time, this newspaper described his election to the leadership as an unmitigated disaster. Disaster it certainly was, though mitigated by the fact that he brought to the office of leader a basic decency, and sometimes even an innocence, which was not always evident with his predecessors.

The extent of Mr Foot's failure to preserve Party unity has now created a situation in which a wholly new generation of leadership has an opportunity to rejuvenate the party. Such an opportunity would not have been available to anybody inheriting the Party in a reasonable rather than a wretched state. Thus some good has come of his leadership, if only by default. That is the sad measurement of Mr Foot's contribution to Labour history.

VIVE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

Exactly twenty-five years ago, on October 5 1958, the Fourth French Republic came to an end and the Fifth was officially born. The *Journal Officiel* published the full text of the new constitution, adopted the previous Sunday by a majority of nearly six to one among the inhabitants not only of France but of Algeria and the various overseas departments and territories.

Of all those territories only Guinea, in West Africa, rejected the choice which the constitution offered of remaining a dependent territory, being integrated into the French Republic as an overseas department, or joining the new, quasi-federal "French Community" as a fully autonomous unit. Under the leadership of M Sékou Touré, Guinea voted "no", and thereby chose immediate secession from France. General de Gaulle's Government took the territory at its word, and the French administration pulled out of Guinea in a matter of days, taking with it whatever French Government property it could remove even, it was said, ripping out the telephone lines from Government offices.

Guinea was punished for its act of defiance by a cutting-off of all relations with France and the rest of French West Africa. Inevitably, it turned to Moscow for aid. Perhaps no less inevitably, M Touré developed galloping paranoia and soon became one of the most repressive rulers on the African continent.

Yet, ironically enough, the Community which Guinea had spurned lasted less than two years. The independence accorded with such ill grace to Guinea in 1958 was granted with good will and much mutual congratulation to the other territories of French West and Equatorial Africa in 1960. Today both M Touré and M Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory

Coast - a member of de Gaulle's Government and leader of the African "yes" camp in 1958 - are in France, taking part in the tenth annual Franco-African summit conference. The formal institution of the Community has proved superficial for, as independent (or, in de Gaulle's preferred phraseology, "internationally sovereign") states, the French-speaking African countries have found it quite natural to maintain a special relationship with the *ancienne métropole*.

By a further irony, the French president today playing host to the African heads of state was himself in the "no" camp in 1958. M François Mitterrand, then not yet a socialist but an uncompromising "republican", refused to join in the abdication of France's elected leaders when faced with the insurrectionary coup of the French Army in Algiers. He saw the handover of power to de Gaulle as a surrender to military blackmail, and wrote an indictment of the resulting regime and its institutions entitled *Le Coup d'état permanent*.

It was not a fashionable view at the time, and it caused M Mitterrand, for the only time in his career, to lose his parliamentary seat. Yet this very consistency in opposition to de Gaulle and his regime was to be an important factor in M Mitterrand's emergence as the leader of the left and so, eventually, as heir to those very institutions which he had so strongly condemned. He now wields, with considerable firmness, those very presidential powers that he once criticized as excessive in the hands of de Gaulle.

M Mitterrand could not bring himself to mark the anniversary with any official ceremony, and his party boycotted the celebration organized yesterday by M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist

mayor of Paris and former prime minister, at the Hôtel de Ville. Nor, however, has M Mitterrand as president yet made any move to amend the constitution - not even by reducing the presidential term from seven years to five, which was one of his electoral planks in 1981.

That was also one of three reforms suggested by M Giscard d'Estaing in his speech at the Hôtel de Ville yesterday, and opinion polls show that it is popular with voters of all parties. By making the presidential and parliamentary terms of equal length, it would palliate the most obvious weakness in the 1958 constitution, as amended in 1962: the potential conflict between president and parliament, both elected by universal suffrage. The president appoints the prime minister, but the latter must enjoy the confidence of the National Assembly; so what if the two are of opposite political complexions?

So far it has never happened, because the voters have always elected a parliamentary majority willing to support the president, but it now seems very likely to happen in 1986 when M Mitterrand's presidential mandate will still have two years to run. He could in theory "co-habit" for those two years with a right-wing parliamentary majority, but only by accepting a great diminution of his own power.

The final irony is that, if he did that, he would be respecting the text of the 1958 constitution much more exactly than de Gaulle or any of his successors, including M Mitterrand himself, have ever done. On paper the constitution gives the president powers to ensure the smooth running of democracy and, in an emergency, to intervene directly to save the republic. It does not make him the full-time chief executive he has in practice been.

THE PRESIDENT'S REGRETS

President Reagan was clearly right to cancel his visit to the Philippines, even though it meant cancelling other parts of the tour as well. The danger to his life was obvious; the risk was not worth taking. Even an unsuccessful assassination attempt would have been politically damaging for host and guest, as well as emotionally stressful.

But there were other good reasons for the decision. This is not the best moment for President Reagan to associate himself closely with the regime of President Marcos. There would have been huge and turbulent demonstrations - designed to show the strength of opposition to President Marcos. If these had represented only a small minority, and if President Reagan's personal safety could have been assured, it might have been worth weathering them for the sake of showing American support for an important ally in an area of great strategic importance. However, the demonstrations would in fact have represented very widespread

opposition to a regime, which may now be nearing the end of its days. For the American president to have lent his personal authority to it at this stage would have been counterproductive.

President Marcos is ill, perhaps fatally. He has also been badly discredited by the assassination of Mr Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader who was shot at Manila airport in August. The commission which was supposed to investigate is shunned because everyone knows it cannot produce an impartial result. It is widely believed that a senior military figure was responsible, not necessarily with the knowledge or acquiescence of President Marcos, but perhaps out of fear that President Marcos had become too weak to withstand the challenge of his opponent's return.

This weakness is political as well as personal. Opposition has been growing not just on the left but among the business and professional classes, who complain of bureaucratic inefficiency, favouritism and gener-

ally bad management. Black marketing is on the increase. Capital is leaving the country at an alarming rate. The foreign debt is at about \$18,000 million and may have to be re-scheduled. There is danger of more rapid economic deterioration.

Obviously the cancellation of President Reagan's visit could make things worse because it will rightly be seen as in part a gesture of no confidence in President Marcos. But it could also be salutary if it pushes President Marcos into paying more heed to responsible critics, notably in the Church, who have been urging him to broaden his support in order to lay the foundations for an orderly succession before it is too late. Cardinal Jaime Sin, Archbishop of Manila, has led the way in calling for a council of national reconciliation to investigate the murder of Mr Aquino and prepare the ground for a free election. He is an influential figure. By listening to him President Marcos could still save his country from falling into the hands of extremists of right or left.

Exchanging insults as a means to peace

From Lord Gladwyn

Sir, You are quite right in holding (leader, October 1) that "détente", as conceived in the West, is an illusion. For so long as there is a regime in Moscow based (perhaps chiefly for the purpose of maintaining itself in power) on the professed belief that totalitarian socialism is the only way forward and that the "free democracy" is a perversion whose inevitable end must be speeded up by all means not directly counter-productive, "tension" must persist.

But, just as the Soviet Government will stop short of reinforcing propaganda by action which might provoke a shooting war, so must we. It follows that it may not matter very much whether Mr Andropov denounces Mrs Thatcher as a crazy war-monger and she (implicitly) compares him with Hitler.

But whether exchanging insults does any good is another matter. Unless leaders on both sides are mad, it must be apparent to them that a war between the two super-powers would result, if not in

mutual obliteration, at least in both achieving what they appear respectively to regard as their objectives, namely the end of the Soviet Empire and the suppression of all freedom in Western democracies.

So negotiations on arms control and limitation are the only way in which, despite continuing "tension", the danger of war can be notably reduced, of not eliminated. And, incidentally, if negotiations result in less money being spent on arms, the economies of both sides will benefit and both thus be enabled to lighten various economic burdens that they now have to carry.

But if you are to negotiate - and are even condemned to succeed - it hardly helps if, whatever your feelings, you say openly that your regard your partner as an enemy of the human race.

Yours faithfully,
GLADWYN,
Bramfield Hall,
Haleswater,
Suffolk.
October 2.

Expectations when institutions fail

From Mr Edmund Dell

Sir, If a country has to start worrying about its institutions of government, it is a sign that there are more important and worrying problems elsewhere. Some countries have been fortunate to have their institutions of government, however imperfect, carried along by economic success.

This has not been true in the UK and this fact both inspires proposals for improving our institutions and, less helpfully, leads to exaggerated claims for those proposals.

The merit of proposals for improving our institutions is not increased by attributing to them exaggerated expectations. This, I fear, is what Sir John Hoskyns has done.

Some of his proposals deserve serious consideration. They will not get it if he claims for them so much more than is actually credible as solutions for the perennial problems of the British economy.

Take, for example, the proposal that the Prime Minister should be able to select Ministers from a wider pool (not necessarily businessmen) than is constituted by members of Parliament. It is no answer to say that this has sometimes been tried and has failed. It is less than half an answer to say that such outsiders can be appointed to the House of Lords.

In France, outsiders have been appointed Ministers, have at subsequent general elections won seats in the National Assembly and have even become Prime Minister. Why in this country should anyone prepared to accept senior political responsibilities, and capable of carrying them, accept also the fixed limit to their ambitions (and consequently to their influence in Cabinet) that membership of the House of Lords implies? Better be Chairman of ICI.

I apologise, of course, for any attempt to learn from foreign experience, which also is not invariably happy. Let us take a British example. Lord Carrington, a successful Foreign Secretary, was prohibited from speaking and answering questions in the House of Commons. What possible justification can there be for this situation other than outworn tradition?

Why should not the Prime Minister be entitled to appoint Law Officers from outside the Commons and why should they not be permitted to speak and answer questions at the dispatch box in the House of Commons?

Collective responsibility is a myth which no Prime Minister has abandoned in practice more completely than the present one, and with good reason. It leads to a bureaucracy of Cabinet and official committees which impedes decision making, and tends to substitute political compromise, often ignorant political compromise, for decisions made on merit.

One does not need to attribute miraculous curative powers to these proposals to see that they have sense. Perhaps it is because they have sense that they are part of the political practice of other democratic countries.

Yours faithfully,
EDMUND DELL,
4 Reynolds Close, NW11,
September 30.

From Mr Jamie Stevenson

Sir, Your Hoskyns leader (September 30) mystified me. Did we read the same lecture? My copy talked above all about "radical thinking", defined as "going to the root" of problems and thinking out positive solutions. The suggestion of importing businessmen into Westminster and Whitehall, which you set up as the main "straw-man" to knock down, was certainly on the Hoskyns menu but only as a part of the means and certainly not as the keynote.

First of all, Hoskyns never talked about "mediocre civil servants", but rather about "mediocre thinking" - thinking induced by a system of political careerism, opinion management and damage-limitation which trained them to direct their high brainpower towards "making ministers look better than they really are". How true, how true - and you of all people should know that from bitter journalistic experience.

Hoskyns was calling essentially for a more rigorous exposure of those problems to positive, lateral thinking. Certainly he underestimates the subtleties of democratic politics and constituencies. I am with you there, but in your anxiety to discredit his ideas on outsiders (incidentally, who said that Ted Heath's imported businessmen lost him the 1974 election, as you imply in a whopping post hoc, *propter hoc* logical fallacy?) you miss the most interesting ironic twist of the Hoskyns radical approach.

For the "closed shop" of the Commons comes in for scathing attack as the basic constraint upon the talent pool available to run the Government. You concentrate exclusively on his outsiders' solution. Yet "the constituency parties are... the initial (and only) head-hunters for Cabinet material". Hoskyns continues. What price regular reselection in Conservative constituencies to keep the talent pool on its toes?

In your cautious carping at Hoskyns's less immediately practicable proposals, you demonstrate with clarity the justice of his attack on "sound" thinking. "We tried that in 1974 and it didn't work" was one example he cited of a favourite defensive Whitehall line. He could as easily have been talking of the leader columns in *The Times*.

JAMIE STEVENSON,
13 Fitzwilliam Road, SW4,
September 30.

Labour on defence

From Professor Michael Howard

Sir, If, as seems likely, the Labour Party conference pledges itself at the end of this week to a non-nuclear defence policy for Britain, it needs to make two things clear.

First, a defence policy for these islands, whether nuclear or non-nuclear, makes any sense today except in the context of an alliance with our European neighbours and the United States. Secondly, non-nuclear defence, however desirable, will inevitably involve a substantial increase in defence expenditure.

If it is prepared to accept these consequences of its declaratory policy the Labour Party will have at least begun the hard task of establishing its image as a conceivable alternative government. If not, its declarations will continue to be dismissed by the electorate as empty and irrelevant rhetoric.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HOWARD,
Oriel College,
Oxford.
October 3.

Law of the Sea Treaty

From Professor D. R. Denman

Sir, Surely Mr Maxwell Bruce, QC, in his letter (September 29) on the Law of the Sea Treaty shows Britain and the British Government in a false light in this matter. Admittedly, the US Administration were strong in their efforts to persuade our country and others against signing the treaty. But did we not sign the treaty? Do we today withhold our signature (and there is still time enough to sign) at the instance of American pressure? Most certainly not.

Well before the Reagan Administration took office the British Government were actively seeking improvements to the draft Law of the Sea Convention. We did not push our objections because, at that time, America was anxious to complete the negotiations as quickly as possible.

President Reagan's reversal on American policy was, if anything, close to our own previously held position. We did not follow the American line but rather the reverse. Britain has led as a moderate in this sea of controversy. We signed the first Act in 1982, which the US did not do.

On no count can it be true that we have forgone our influence, participation and leadership, as Mr Maxwell Bruce would have us believe. As so often, Britain is playing the part of a wise, well informed and cautious participant.

There is a caveat to be entered. We have done just that: secured in our own conviction - neither blindly following another's counsel nor giving away *bona fides* another's *bona fides*.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. DENMAN,
Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Irish jewels

From the Reverend Peter Galloway

Sir, I see from your article on today's front page (September 29) that, once again, the question of the whereabouts of the so-called "Irish crown jewels" has been brought to the attention of the public.

Since your article of July 9, 1907, which reported that "Dublin is much excited" over the disappearance of valuable state jewels, the fate of these jewels has been a matter of public concern. The late of the Marquis of Ely, and the whole episode has spawned a large number of myths and legends and, in recent years, two novels.

Unfortunately, your article has not only perpetuated some of these half-truths, but also invented some new ones and this seems to be a good opportunity to set down the facts.

Firstly, the jewels consisted of a diamond badge and a diamond star of the Grand Master of the Order of St Patrick, an office held ex-officio by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. They were worn by him and not by the Sovereign.

Secondly, at no time did the Grand Master or the Sovereign wear "a jewel-encrusted gold collar", and, in the course of my research into the history of the Order over the past 12 years, I have not discovered the existence of such an item. Five plain gold and enamel Knights' collars were stolen at the same time as the Grand Master's regalia, but none of them, as far as I know, were encrusted with jewels.

Thirdly, the official charged with their safe keeping was known as Ulster King of Arms, not Ulster Herald, and only one member of his staff was shot dead in mysterious circumstances - Peter Mahony, Clerk Herald, on July 26, 1914.

Fourthly, the question of ownership: I cannot see why either the British Government or the National Museum of Ireland would have any claim on the regalia if and when they are found. The regalia and insignia were the property of the Order of St Patrick, of which Order her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is Sovereign head, in so far as it still exists.

If the Gardaí are successful in their efforts to recover these pieces after more than 70 years there can be no question that the pieces are the property of the Queen.

Yours sincerely,
PETER GALLOWAY,
Top Flat,
St John's Wood High Street, NW5.
September 29.

Tougher prison regime

From Mr Leo Abse, MP for Torfaen (Labour)

Sir, My attention has been drawn, on my return from abroad, to Peter Evans's article, "Tougher prisons for prison toughs" (August 2) and the subsequent letter from Professor J. E. Thomas (August 8).

According to the former, Mr Jonathan Uzzell, the number three Governor at Wormwood Scrubs, has accused me of "deceit and manipulation" (Professor Thomas prefers the word "cynicism") for my part in bringing about a policy of dispersing Category A prisoners among several establishments rather than concentrating them in the oppressive fortress prison proposed by the Mountbatten report.

The fact that as a member of the Radzinowicz committee I frankly adopted a political policy to achieve rejection of Mountbatten's proposals does not mean that our recommendation for a dispersal policy was based on weak founda-

tions. Our report was based on a thorough first-hand study of maximum security establishments in Western Europe and the United States.

It took account, *inter alia*, of the latter's disastrous experience of the fortress prison Alcatraz and of the way many prisoners who had been recalcitrant there had behaved much better when dispersed to other prisons.

It drew attention to the increased risk in a concentration prison of a repressive regime and hopeless atmosphere and to the severe control problems which would result from placing the worst security risks together with no possibility of transferring them elsewhere.

Significantly, the most recent in-depth review of the prison system, the May report, of 1979, concluded, for similar reasons, that "the balance of argument is in favour of continuing with the present dispersal policy".

This does not mean that there is nothing wrong with the present dispersal system and there is some

truth in Professor Thomas's reference to gratuitous restrictions imposed on non-Category A prisoners in dispersal prisons. Our report detailed recommendations designed to achieve a humane regime within strengthened perimeter security.

While progress has been made on some points, dispersal prisons overall fall considerably short of the liberal regime we envisaged.

We accepted the necessity, in order to maintain a liberal regime, of a segregation unit for disruptive prisoners within a larger prison, with the possibility of ready transfer between the unit and the main part of the prison.

An urgent review of regimes in dispersal prisons is indeed desirable to bring the dispersal system into line with the enlightened recommendations of the Radzinowicz report in 1968 and to learn from the more recent experience of the admirable special unit at Brixton prison.

Yours faithfully,
LEO ABSE,
House of Commons,
September 27.

Pricing gas

From Sir Ian Morrow

Sir, British Gas has a turnover of nearly £6bn and has built up net assets of £1.2bn (at current costs) and could, out of its deposits and investments, pay off all its capital liabilities. It has now for all practical purposes no external capital or borrowings. This great corporation has been financed entirely out of retained cash.

This achievement, unusual outside the Opec countries, surely indicates British Gas Corporation has pursued a high selling price policy.

Yours faithfully,
IAN MORROW,
41 Bishopsgate, EC2,
September 22.

Invalided in

From Mr Patrick Howarth

Sir, In your report (September 28) on letters about cricket you state that Sir John Squire's team, the Invalids, played between the wars. In fact they played for long after the Second World War.

In the summer of 1945, soon after the war with Germany had ended, I persuaded Sir John Squire to captain a team to play against the village of Fordcombe, in Kent. It was known as the Markham Arms XI, the Markham Arms in Chelsea being a pub which most of the team, Sir John and myself included, then frequented.

Two more matches were played that summer against Meopham, also in Kent. For the second of these the team was, I believe, known as Sir John Squire's XI. It certainly included Mr Percy Fender and his daughter, for I have a vivid recollection of fielding at short leg to Mr Fender's bowling.

There was, it seemed to me, no way of judging the direction in which the ball would take off on touching the ground, either before or after making contact with a bat. The opposing batsmen, I soon discovered, shared my bewilderment.

Not long afterwards the team reverted to its earlier name of the Invalids, Sir John himself remaining as enthusiastic and ineffectual as ever, whether batting, bowling or fielding.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK HOWARTH,
Special Forces Club,
8 Herbert Crescent, SW1.

Too close for comfort

From Mr F. S. Davidson

Sir, Local authorities do try to cater for their ratepayers' smallest needs. In the Hertford offices of this council there is a notice which reads: "Bus passes through tearoom."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. S. DAVIDSON,
Industrial Development Officer,
Breckland District Council,
The Guildhall,
East Dereham,
Norfolk.



مکذا من الاول

Naturally Harrods

Enter a Naturally British World at Harrods

Our magnificent new Food Halls are now open. During renovations, many features of the original Food Halls were revealed and have been fully restored to their former splendour. We can now offer a greater range of food in a much more spacious and comfortable shopping environment.

To celebrate the occasion, from now until October 22nd, we are naturally featuring superb displays of top-quality "Naturally British" produce, in the best Harrods tradition, in every section of the Food Halls - the first such event to be organised in conjunction with Food From Britain.

Fresh meat, vegetables, fruit, dairy products and fresh fish on the ground floor: the finest grocery and health foods in the Pantry, now located on the lower ground floor.

Food experts will be on hand to demonstrate the culinary arts, and there will be opportunities to sample a selection of some of the fine British produce on display.

In addition, there's an easy-to-enter Harrods and Naturally British Competition with £10,000 in prizes. The first prize is one week for life in a luxury apartment at the beautiful Brantridge Park Timeshare development in Sussex. Look for the special leaflets for more details.



JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

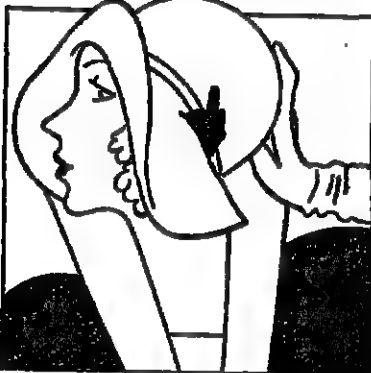
Dressed to kill... or resurrect

I can remember Jean Muir when she was Jane and Jane. I worked for her as a house model, when I was 18, on the third floor of a tall building in Great Portland Street. Sometimes I sewed on labels and packed dresses, sometimes ran errands, and even occasionally manned the switchboard. (Although it was not a complicated machine, I feared it, and once cut off the editor of American Vogue calling from New York.) Mostly I showed the collection to buyers from large stores, or stood while dresses were fitted on me. On Thursday, I had the chance to scrutinize some of her new range for men: cashmere jerseys, loose and wide-necked, dressing-gowns to summon the Master himself back from the dead, and some more trousers to make you suck your teeth. Once, several years ago, I saw a white silk jersey shirt on the Hampstead Theatre stage. It was travelling about on the body of Tom Conti (there! black hair and white shirt again) and the play was Don



corn tiger-striped with moonlight to khaki sedge with string undertones. For the first time in years my hair is its real colour and two people have said how much younger I look. Now I only have the Terror of the Dwindling Lips to contend with. They haven't started yet, but I am already drawing Joan Crawford sized cupid's bows up to my nostrils. My grandmother said that as you get older, your ears and nose get bigger and your mouth smaller and thinner. I want so much to be a movie star before I turn into an elephant.

kindness. Suddenly I have a flashback to my sister and me walking past a shockingly overgrown garden in the village. We stood and looked over the hedge. "What a mess!" "I'd cut all those down." "Eugh! What a rotten gardener!" "How frightful!" "Poor flowers!" and so forth. A figure rose up from a crouching position behind the hedge, three feet from our noses, clutching a handful of weeds. We walked away with measured tread, not daring to look at each other. I wonder how many more unseen victims await me.



Juan. The combination seemed then impossibly glamorous, remote and imitable: now, at a stroke (and with a handful of coins) you too can enslave the women of your choice. I shall not be accepting excuses.

Addressing a letter to a young soldier in the Falkland Islands, I was disturbed to see that the BPO number was 066. This seems to be and oversight on someone's part. Revelations Chapter XIII is quite clear about the figure - six hundred three score and six - and it is not a good number. It would be sensible to change it quickly, without fuss or bother. There are plenty of other numbers to choose. If any man have an ear, let him hear.

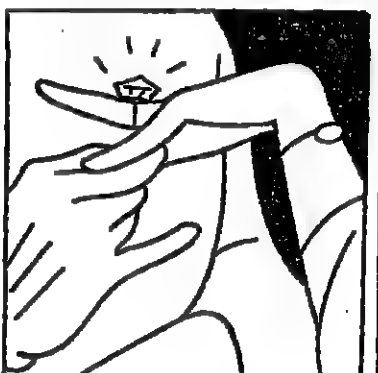
Reversed the Spivmobile into a rather tricky parking space and, forgetting the tow-bar, utterly crunched the van behind. There was a short silence, and then the door opened and the driver got out slowly. He accepted my apologies and pound notes with dignity and

Although my telephone number is ex-directory, I often converse with perfect strangers. This is because I am suffering from Crossed Lines. Like jury duty, your turn comes round, and you must grin and bear it until it passes. The record this week is three different dialled interruptions in a five-and-a-half-minute call. Some people are very civil ("I'm SO sorry..."). No no, my fault! "Good luck next time!" a chummy Blitz spirit; others are less so. "There's someone listening in, Reggie." (Me): "I'm SO sorry..." (Him): "Get off the line please." (Reggie): "Bloody cheek!" It's been like this for weeks, my time must nearly be up. One morning, there were two women on the telephone; every time I picked up the receiver, there they were, going on and on. Sometimes they'd say "...it's her again" and stop talking until I put the receiver back. I stopped trying after quarter of an hour and wrote a letter instead.

Three brawny Goordie lads, working on the burnt-out C&A in the High Street, fell in behind me as I came out of the bank. "In! she lovely!" "Hello lass!" "Ooah, she's a real cracker!" I turned to smile at them (for I was very flattered) and stumbled on the pavement. "Send us a postcard on your next trip," they bellowed.

Have had Doris/Lucille hair toned down for the winter, from sun-kissed

I had hoped to be in the photographs promoting an evening at Annabel's in aid of the Muscular Dystrophy Group. Through a maddening double booking in my diary, I am now excluded from the session in which glorious jewels were to be draped and pinned on me in a borrowed dress. The fun of wearing a king's ransom! I am perfectly contented with pastie jewellery most of the time, but once in a while the feel of the real thing is irresistible. When I first came to London, my aunt took me to the Queen's Jeweller, who was going to restring some very ordinary beads for her. He eyed them gravely, handling



them as if they were priceless. "Now would like my niece to see some good stones," she said. Two security guards were summoned, and we went into a little dark velvet room. A case was unlocked and a giant emerald ring taken out. I tried it on. It covered completely the first joint of my fourth finger, a single square-cut stone of an unforgotten brilliant green. We all looked at it for a bit, tilting it this way and that, and then it went back into its box. I have wrestled ever since with a guilty passion for emeralds. The best of both worlds is to revel in their beauty knowing that Tuesday night they will help to raise thousands of pounds towards research into the causes of a crippling disease.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1983



Glenys Kinnock: "She thinks that too much publicity is bad for the children"

Debut of the Brighton belle

"Glen, Glen, come on." Finding himself ignored, Neil Kinnock plunged into the crowd of his wife's admirers and, one hand resting tenderly against the small of her back, propelled her towards the lift of Brighton's Metropole Hotel. The Kinnocks had just signed the register to the sound of popping flashbulbs. Seeing familiar faces in the crowded foyer, Glenys Kinnock, looking newly minted in a toast-coloured dress and glossy boots, could have stayed chatting for ever. Neil Kinnock, looking a bit tossed about in crumpled grey, clearly wanted to go to his room. As the lift door closed, the photographers packed up their cameras. "Those dimples, that skin, the light in her eyes..." they murmured happily. Whatever happened the following evening, they'd already found their own Dream Ticket - Glenys.

Top political wives usually make feel uncomfortable. They seem to come in two varieties: the professional helpmeet with a permanent rictus who pushes her children towards the TV cameras, and the hostile background figure whose thudery expression signifies that it's nothing to do with her that her

husband chooses to make a fool of himself.

Glenys Kinnock doesn't fall into either of these categories. After tagging around after her for a whole weekend, I realized that here was a wonderfully sorted out woman. In the first place, she was obviously not going to let her husband's job take her over. The conference might last a week, but she had taken just two days off from her job as a reading teacher in Brent. Other years, she hasn't attended the conference at all. Today, she'll be back at work, returning home afterwards to Ealing and to her two children, Steven and Rachel.

It's only in the last year that her husband has persuaded her to have some help in cleaning the house and they now have someone coming in for four hours a week. Glenys seems very good at delegating; her husband cleans out the fridge and 11-year-old Rachel does the voice-over on the Kinnocks' telephone-answering machine.

This woman, who manages to sustain a close, loving family life, a full-time job and the ability to juggle things around to be at her husband's side when he needs her, could be a

refreshing example to other political wives. As a group, these are women who always seem under pressure to give up any thought of leading a life of their own. Watching Glenys might give them the courage to tell their husbands' constituency associations that they certainly don't have the right to demand two for the price of one.

Patricia Hewitt, Neil Kinnock's sparky new press assistant, said that Glenys wouldn't be giving any interviews until all the conference hoo-hah had died down. "She thinks that too much publicity is bad for the children," said Patricia shrewdly, knowing that no one was likely to complain about Glenys' non-availability if the reason for it was such a noble one.

The time had come for the Kinnocks to leave the hotel room to hear the result of the leadership vote. For this Glenys had changed into a coral red dress and high-heeled, open-toed red shoes. The wisdom of this choice emerged an hour later when Glenys, on her way to the platform to join her victorious husband, had a particularly hideous bouquet thrust into her arms. Under the crackly cellophane were arranged

layers of blowsy roses in various clashing reds. Against a dress of any other colour, the flowers would have looked grotesque. Next to the coral, they more or less blended into the background.

Had the presentation of the bouquet been previously rehearsed so that Glenys could dress appropriately? I doubt it. Nothing else that took place in the shambles of that first conference sitting had been.

During a nasty moment when some female delegates got into a shouting match with the conference chairman, Sam McCuskie, Glenys tactfully left her seat. I have been told that she spends a lot of time ironing out any traces of sexist language from her husband's speeches and hope very much that she'll have the time to do the same for Mr McCuskie, who cheerfully addresses full-grown women as "girls."

At the end of the evening, Mr Kinnock was asked how he felt about winning the leadership ballot so decisively. "Almost as good as the day I got married," he said. Here is a man with an excellent sense of priorities.

Penny Perrick

TALKBACK

Women at Oxford

From Joanna Hodge, Wolfson College, Oxford

Jacki Davis (Friday Page, Sept. 23) draws our attention to the second class status of women undergraduates at Oxford University. The argument must be extended to women postgraduates and junior faculty. Predominantly male faculties continue to insist that their failure to appoint women rests with the women candidates, and not with their own selection procedures. As a result the senior common rooms of the erstwhile women-only colleges are open to men, while those of the erstwhile men-only colleges are not so open to women. Women are half welcome as undergraduates, and less than welcome as postgraduates and colleagues.

From Martin Trowell, 1 Fairview Road, Hungerford, Berkshire.

It is said that after three years at Oxford, Jacki Davis in her embittered article reveals that she has not even learnt one of the basic tenets of life: men and women are different, not equal. What a pity she cannot accept that "women are a separate and dangerous species". Those of us who are men relish that and adore those of the opposite sex who have the wisdom to realize they are indeed "a special category".

From Patricia Watson, 2 Hildwell Street, Oxford. Jacki Davis comments on the position of women undergraduates at formerly all-male Oxford colleges now commonly described as mixed.

No college can be truly mixed unless there is some reasonable proportion of men and women not only in the junior, but also in the middle and upper common rooms. In the latter case the dispersion of age of the female dons would parallel that of the male dons.

This mixed community will ultimately be attainable with real goodwill and honest endeavour to raise the educational awareness, aspirations and opportunities of girls and women to that of boys and men throughout society in present and future generations.

More letters on Friday



The new Cookery School at Diversity, 139/141 Fulham Road, London SW3 opens on 25th October. For full details write or telephone 01-381 8065 for a prospectus.

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

A classic in cakes

110g (4oz) icing sugar
Vanilla extract to taste
For the boiled icing
225g (8oz) caster sugar
Pinch of cream of tartar
1 egg white
Vanilla extract to taste
7 walnut halves to decorate

Prepare two or three deep round cake tins by lining them with buttered greaseproof paper.

Sift together the flour and baking powder and set it aside. Cream the butter in large bowl, then add the sugar and beat until the mixture is pale and fluffy. Beat in the eggs, one at a time, then fold in the flour, followed by the chopped walnuts.

Divide the mixture equally between the prepared tins and bake the cakes in a preheated moderate oven (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3) for 30 to 40 minutes, until they are well-risen and golden.

A warm skewer plunged into the centre of the cakes should come out clean when they are fully baked. Rest the cakes in their tins for five or 10 minutes before turning them on to a wire rack, removing the papers and allowing them to cool completely.

To make the butter cream, beat the butter until it is very light, then beat in the icing sugar and a little vanilla essence. Trim the tops of the cakes level and sandwich them together with a layer of the butter cream. Use the rest to smooth the sides on the cake.

An extra pair of hands is useful to make the icing. Put the sugar in a heavy-based pan with 4 tablespoons of water. On a low heat warm the mixture until the sugar dissolves completely. Add the cream of tartar mixed with a teaspoon of water and bring the syrup to the boil. Boil it until a sugar thermometer reads 240°F, or softball. At this temperature a small spoonful of the syrup, dropped into a bowl of cold water, quickly forms a malleable ball which can be picked up between the finger and thumb.

While the syrup is boiling, whisk the egg white until it holds stiff peaks. As soon as the syrup reaches softball, pour it on to the mixture in a thin, steady stream while whisking the mixture vigorously. Continue whisking the icing until it thickens and becomes opaque, then flavour it with vanilla.

Immediately pour it over the cake and smooth it evenly down the sides with a knife, dipped in hot water. Decorate the top with the walnut halves (six round the top and one in the centre) and leave the cake in a cool place for a few hours to allow the icing to set a little and form a thin crust.

DO YOU ENJOY PLAYING THE PIANO?

Ask anyone who does and you can be sure that they will tell you "Yes, but I wish I had a better selection of good music", or... "Yes, but I wish music was less expensive and easier to obtain". If you're a player, learner, parent or teacher, we're sure you've felt the same way yourself.

If you have, we think you'll be delighted to hear about a unique new way to collect, by post, some of the very best classical music, carefully arranged for piano (average standard - grades IV to VI) for you and your children to play at home, at a fraction of conventional sheet music prices.

The Classical Keyboard Collection enables you to build up over a year a marvellous collection of music in 12 monthly volumes, starting with favourite Baroque masterpieces by Albinoni, Bach, Vivaldi, and others, right through to popular compositions of the 20th century - over 400 pages in all, complete with biographical notes and helpful tips - AND receive in addition 4 free supplements of delightful traditional and seasonal music.

As well as increasing your own repertoire, The Classical Keyboard Collection provides a wealth of music for new or younger players to discover, and master, and is ideal for both learners and teachers.

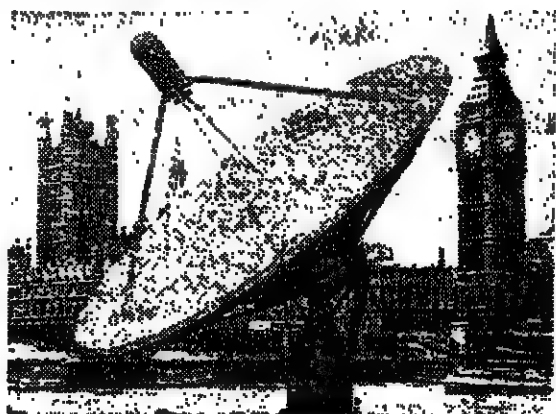
The Classical Keyboard Collection is available at £16.75, for all twelve monthly volumes plus four supplements, inclusive of postage, UK and Eire only. (£18.50/£28.50 overseas).

Send for the first volume today. Send no money now. We will invoice you for the full series with your first volume. If the Classical Keyboard Collection doesn't live up to your expectations, simply return the invoice, marked "cancel", and you will owe nothing.

Write to: Oxford Music Associates Ltd, Freeport (OX97) Ltd, Didcot, Oxfordshire OX11 2BS - or telephone (0235) 850767.

* No stamp required for UK subscribers. Overseas and Eire subscribers must affix the correct postage.

Plessey Scientific-Atlanta is good news for cable operators.



It's also good news for the economy.

While some cable equipment suppliers may think they meet White Paper requirements, Plessey Scientific-Atlanta responds in full.

How?

Because the PS-A Multistar cable TV system - while benefiting from Scientific-Atlanta's leadership in North America - is purpose-designed for Britain.

It's built round British needs for networks that can evolve - flexibly - and incorporate new technologies for the interactive future.

And it's a system that's highly reliable and cost-effective, for 12/20-year licence periods.

What's more, the switches for the PS-A system

will be made right here in Britain. Eventually they'll also be exported to Europe and the USA.

For cable operators - and for Britain - Plessey Scientific-Atlanta is good news all round. Plessey Scientific-Atlanta Limited, Stoke Park House, Stoke Poges, Slough, Berkshire SL2 4NY. Telephone Slough (0753) 820125. Telex 847009.



Plessey Scientific Atlanta

Maureen oilfield

Britain's newest North Sea field is in production. Oil is pouring into the seabed storage tanks and the first lifting will leave the platform in mid-October.

As the North Sea oil industry enters its second development phase, encouraged by recent tax concessions, the Maureen platform is regarded by some as the last of the breed of massive offshore structures and, more accurately by others, as the first of the new breed of high technology production facilities.

The new oilfields will be smaller, geologically more complex, and proportionately more costly to develop. The lessons learnt in building the Maureen platform will help make these fields potentially profitable.

The previous tax structure forced the Phillips design team to look for ways of bringing the Maureen field into production with a minimum outlay and the £700m final bill compares favourably with investment by other companies in fields with the same production rates of around 70,000 barrels a day.

Cost savings were achieved at the design stage and by the decision to drill the production wells while construction of the platform jacket and its deck facilities went on in the two yards on the west coast of Scotland.

The Maureen project was innovative from the start. Advanced engineering was incorporated in the platform and in the single-point mooring buoy, the project team being spurred on by the need to keep within a budget set, some said, unrealistically low, because of the field's relatively small reserves and marginal development economics.

Although Maureen is Phillips' first oil field in the UK sector of the North Sea - its Hewett field in the southern North Sea is a gas field - the company's development of the Ekofisk complex in the Norwegian sector has made it probably the most successful and experienced of the North Sea operators.

Drawing on experience gained throughout the world,

the Phillips project team put together the engineering package that makes Maureen viable. Phillips' own engineering services group drew up the specifications. The structural and civil engineering team examined the North Sea site surveys, the oceanographic reports and the conceptual proposals put forward by the contractors. The metallurgists wrote the specification for the structural steel used, stipulated the welding procedures to be followed and assessed the contractors' proposals for corrosion protection.

The Phillips team also evaluated the contractors' process designs and made sure that all equipment supplied was up to specification. Chief process engineer Tel Perez said: "If a piece of equipment is supposed to handle 80,000 barrels of oil a day we check that it can actually do that."

With 84 per cent of the cost of Maureen being spent in the UK, the indirect employment effect is difficult to quantify, but with 60,000 people working in Scotland in the offshore supply industry a project such as the Maureen platform has a considerable effect on the economies of whole communities.

With so large an investment involved, the Phillips project team constantly monitor the work of contractors, to ensure that specifications are being met and are able to provide help and advice if a problem arises. Phillips project teams have been advising contractors on all types of equipment. In the case of the electrical equipment - there are 250 miles of cables on the platform - from turbine generators to the type of shaver socket fitted in the living quarters.

The effect on the economy does not end once the contracts have been paid for. The revenue to the exchequer can be considerable - latest figures show that the Government



C. J. "Pete" Silas, right, president and chief operating officer of Phillips Petroleum, arriving on the Maureen platform with L. M. Rickards, senior vice president of Phillips.

receives £300 every second of the day from North Sea oil taxation - although the recent Budget changes mean that fields such as Maureen can move from the "marginal" category to be potentially very profitable.

The effect of a project such as Maureen on UK industry as a whole can be fully realized only by a visit to a large North Sea production platform. The generating equipment, which could meet the needs of a large town such as Luton or Northampton alone provides several weeks work for the power industry. The steel used in the structure is equivalent to several months output for a medium-sized steelworks, and the other ancillary equipment comes from specialist engineering companies throughout the country.

For although it is a hotel, a heliport, an office block and a power station the Maureen platform is primarily a large factory designed to extract oil, process it and have it ready for dispatch by tanker.

Oil discharged from the production wells is collected in the production manifold on the platform's lower level, passed through coolers and then into separators where water and gas is taken off. The gas passes on the treatment at the gas system and the water to a waste disposal system. After treatment to remove salt, further cooling and final metering, the crude is pumped into the platform's three storage tanks before being pumped into tankers.

The gas process system is designed to treat the gas for use in the generating system and for

future gas-lift. The process pressurizes the gas and dries it. The platform has two gas compressors on the main deck. Each has four compression stages, although in the early life of the field only the first two stages are needed.

utility systems and two sea-water distillation systems provide up to 50 tons of drinking water a day. Sea-water is also used in the platform's waste disposal system which ensures that no pollutants are dumped in the sea.

The use of the Brown and Root designed Hi-Deck system has meant that the Maureen platform packs all the platform facilities into an area about half the size of a football pitch, and when fully operational it will be run by a staff of about 100, again fewer than the staff on platforms of similar capacity.

Overall responsibility for platform operations rests with the three offshore installation managers, who report to the operations manager.

A shift production supervisor is responsible for the operation of all process and utility systems and communications equipment. The duty safety officer is responsible for diving operations, while the shift maintenance supervisor is responsible for keeping production flowing.

To cater for the needs of the staff aboard the platform there is a 75-seat restaurant, a gymnasium, cinema, TV lounge, sauna and medical centre.

Rig safety is looked after by a complex system of detection equipment and a feature of the rig design is that its hollow legs are filled with water. In the event of fire this watertight system would help to prevent the structure from damage by dissipating heat by natural convection.

Keeping down the capital outlays

To spend £700m to save money is what the North Sea oil industry is about: the risks are high and the rewards can be enormous.

Admittedly, those rewards are subject to taxation, and despite the complaints of the oil industry, leaders about taxation, Britain does provide a stable base for the oil business.

In 1973 when Phillips found oil 163 miles north east of Aberdeen with projected flow rates of around 70,000 barrels a day the company decided to proceed under three conditions: the flow rates would have to be confirmed, the British taxation structure would have to be encouraging and the field would have to be brought into production for a minimum outlay.

The first two factors were satisfied. As for the third, it was up to Phillips to find a way to keep down capital outlay.

The drilling offshore simultaneously with onshore production of the production platform is not new in the North Sea. What Phillips did that was new, was to ready the

wells for production by using a sea-bed template so that when the platform arrived on site it could be installed, hooked-up and into production in the minimum time.

Other North Sea platforms - Maureen and Mannus are regarded as the last of the North Sea leviathans - have arrived on site while production wells were still being drilled.

Template drilling is also not new in the North Sea, but Phillips took it to its ultimate development. Maureen is a true production platform. Drilling activity is limited to the hooking-up process, which in turn keeps the operating costs down to a level which makes the field more attractive.

The platform jacket, the undersea templates and the platform deck are among the Maureen field's significant technical developments. Another is the single-point mooring column.

Using the heavy lift crane barge Tog Mor, the 500 ton concrete sections of the single-point mooring column were stacked into place. The mooring

Statistics

The sheer scale of North Sea investment tells its own story. The Maureen field's vital statistics are:

Discovered: 1973 in 314ft of water 163 miles north east of Aberdeen.

Development cost: £700m.

Drilling template: installed June 1979 and weighing 500 tons.

Loading column: installed July 1982, 430ft high (115ft above water), capable of loading 20,000 barrels an hour.

Hi-deck: loaded out February 1983, weighing 19,000 tons, 128ft high. Area 259ft by 249ft.

Platform base: loaded out November 1982, weighing 42,750 tons without ballast, 92,750 ballasted, 390ft high (70ft above water).

was then towed horizontally to the Raasay Sound, righted to the vertical position and fitted with its steel head deck before being towed to the field.

The use of a single point mooring platform with undersea storage facilities means that fields such as Maureen can be financially viable without having to be connected to one of the oil-gathering pipelines.

Ironically Phillips' decision to use tankers, single-point mooring and a storage platform is a return to first-base in North Sea procedure. However, Phillips have added the expertise in single-point mooring that they learned in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea where pipelines cannot be used because of depth and sea-bed problems. The result is that, provided that tankers stick to their schedule, oil can be pumped from Maureen at rates comparable with platforms connected to pipelines.

Ten years ago the flow rates from Maureen's exploration wells meant that the field was classed as "marginal". The cost of bringing up the oil and the type of oil involved - Maureen's is an especially light crude - meant that in the early '70s there was little prospect of profit.

Since then oil prices have softened in real terms and Phillips have had to strictly control costs to make sure that Maureen is viable.

The use of the hi-deck and other techniques incorporated at the design stage has helped. Labour costs are, in North Sea terms, not a major factor, but it is expensive to keep personnel on the platform and fly them between Aberdeen, Shetland and the platform. For that reason staff numbers at Maureen will be kept low, 200 during hook-up and 100 when production is on stream.

DY

Ultramar

BUILDING ON SUCCESS

Ultramar is a British oil company operating internationally in exploration, production, refining, shipping and marketing.

We are especially active now following the completion of a major capital expenditure programme.

As part of this programme, the capacity of the liquefied natural gas plant in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, has been doubled.

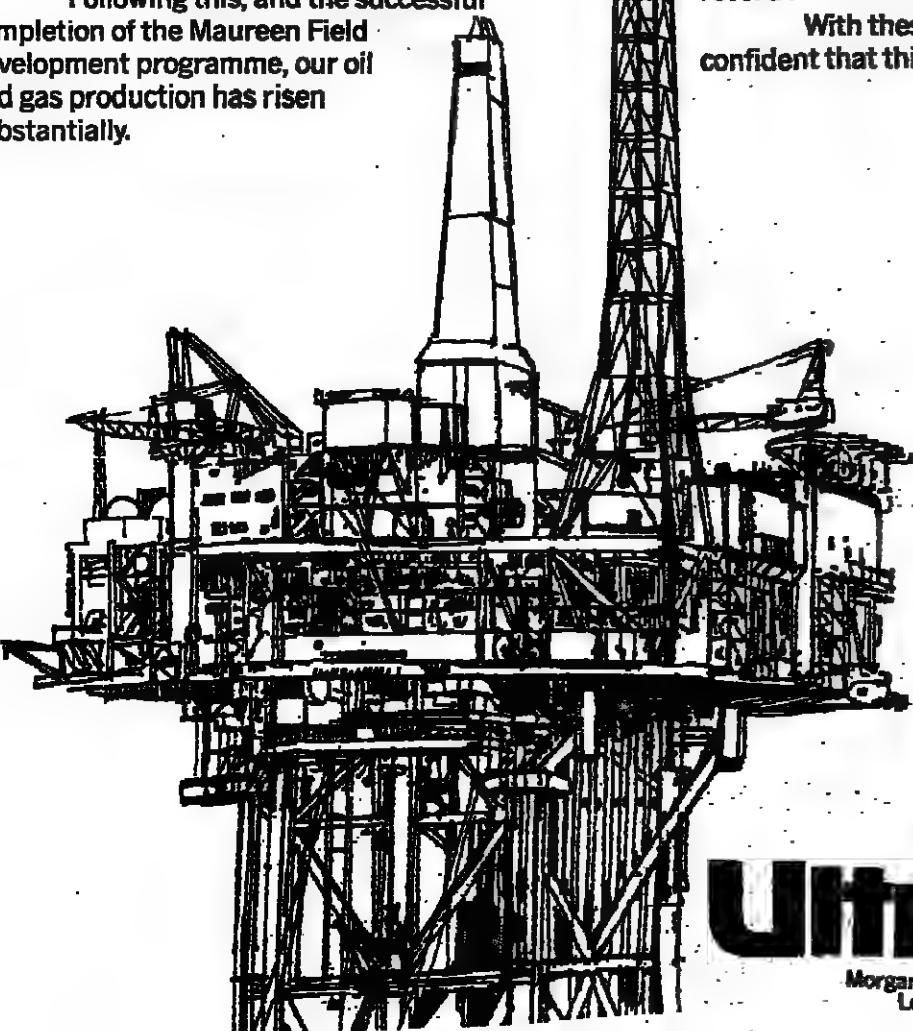
Following this, and the successful completion of the Maureen Field development programme, our oil and gas production has risen substantially.

Our refinery in Quebec has been sophisticated by the addition of a catalytic cracker. This enables it to produce higher value petroleum products.

We also have an extensive worldwide exploration programme underway, including an ambitious expansion of our activities in the North Sea.

Over the past ten years, Ultramar's record has been one of substantial growth.

With these developments, we are confident that this record will continue.



Ultramar

Morgan House, 1 Angel Court
London EC2R 7AU

Maureen's On Stream

From Discovery To First Oil
February, 1973 - September, 1983



THE MAUREEN OIL FIELD

is operated by

Phillips Petroleum Company United Kingdom Ltd
in partnership with



MAUREEN

Six partners pulling together

The Maureen project is a good example of the international collaboration that has characterized the development of Britain's North Sea oil from the time of the first discovery. The six partners in the field consist of three British, one American, one Belgian and one Italian company.

For all of them, the Maureen field represents their first significant involvement in a commercial oil development in the British sector of the North Sea, although many of them are already involved in gas production and most of them have stakes in other so far undeveloped oil discoveries.

The six companies in the partnership - with their percentage interests - are Phillips Petroleum, the operator (33.78 per cent), Petrofina (28.96 per cent), Agip (17.26 per cent), Century Power and Light (3 per cent), Ultramar (6 per cent) and British Electric Traction (5 per cent).

The partnership was established in 1970 at the time of the fourth round of North Sea licence awards. The field was discovered in February 1973, and the partnership has remained unchanged since then. BET, however, has indicated recently that it is interested in selling its 5 per cent stake, although no deal has yet been announced or signed.

As operator of the project, Phillips Petroleum has played

the most important part in the development of the field. The company, based in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, where its founder, Frank Phillips, a one-time barber, first set up shop as an oilman more than 70 years ago, now ranks as the eleventh largest oil company in the United States and claims to be the forty-third largest company in the world. It has one of the most successful exploration records of any company in the North Sea.

It was Phillips which, in 1969, made the first commercial oil discovery in the North Sea, a find that eventually proved to be the giant Ekofisk complex of fields in the Norwegian sector.

The North Sea is certain to play a key role in the company's future. The start-up of production from Maureen will provide a significant addition to the company's income base.

Of the British partners in Maureen, Ultramar is perhaps the best known in the oil industry. Its main businesses are refining and marketing of oil in Canada and production of natural gas in Indonesia. But it has made no secret of its desire to develop a significant presence in the North Sea. It already has a small flow of income from the Thistle oil field, having bought a 1.39 per cent interest a few years ago.

Along with increased Indonesian gas production, the Maureen oil will help to give

Maureen Field

Location:
North Sea Block 16/28 U.K.

Waterdepth:
85.8m

Reserves:
170 million barrels of

Discovery:
February, 1973

Development:
January, 1978

Start-up:
Late 1983

Participants:

Phillips	33.78%
Petrofina	28.96%
Agip	17.26%
Century Power	3.00%
Ultramar	6.00%
British Electric Traction	5.00%

another boost to profits after a remarkable five years in which Ultramar's operating profit has leapt from £14.1m in 1978 to £105.8m last year.

Century Power and Light is a consortium company that was set up specifically to explore for oil and gas in the North Sea. The majority holding of 58 per cent is held by Imperial Continental Gas, with smaller stakes held by London Merchant Securities, a property, financial and energy investment company, and two Touche Remnant investment trusts. Imperial Continental Gas is one

of Britain's oldest companies, dating back to the 1820s. Its hardware business set up in the compressed air and oil, gas, machinery and it also has strategic holdings in a number of utilities in Belgium.

Century Power and Light, which last year made a post-tax profit of £5.2m, has interests in some 40 licences in the North Sea, including the Hewett gas field, Andrew and T Block.

Agip UK is the North Sea exploration and production arm of ENI, the giant state-owned Italian energy, chemicals and industrial conglomerate. Its sister company, Norit Agip, is responsible for its activities on the other side of the median line in the North Sea.

The North Sea has also become an important source of revenue and profits to Petrofina, the independent oil and chemicals company which is one of Belgium's better known industrial concerns.

Unlike the rest of its partners, BET has been showing signs of tiring of the oil business. As one of Britain's largest industrial conglomerates, with interests ranging from television rental to plant hire and Wembley Stadium, BET has always regarded the North Sea as a simple investment rather than as a strategic core of its business.

Jonathan Davis

Financial Correspondent

Raising the capital

Financing the Maureen development has posed a series of challenges to the partners in the field, arising from the size of the project and the extreme volatility of such key variables as the oil price, the rate of inflation and the cost of money.

When the field was being planned in 1978, the price of oil was still approximately \$12 a barrel. By 1980 it had soared to \$39 a barrel, and now it has settled around the \$30 a barrel mark, after fears earlier this year that it could be crashing to \$20 a barrel or even less.

This powerful boost to the potential profitability of the field has been significantly offset by the doubling of the project's costs, an 18 months delay on construction of the platform and several government-imposed increases in the rate of North Sea oil taxation. The last four years have also seen interest rates, inflation and the crucial dollar/sterling exchange rate yo-yoing dramatically, compounding the problems of those responsible for trying to plan the Maureen investment programme.

From the outset Maureen - with only 15 million barrels of reserves - was regarded as economically marginal, and it became vital for the partners to

convince their bankers that everything was being done to limit the capital cost of the project and accelerate the first flow of oil.

The original capital cost was put at \$600m, and it is interesting to note that the time the template was laid in June 1979 stockbrokers Wood Mackenzie - who specialise in oil finance - were forecasting a rate of return for Maureen of 28 per cent, a very healthy figure.

Today the sums are not so rosy. The latest official estimate of the capital cost is \$1,400m, more than twice the original figure. Phillips and its partners believe however that with the rapid progress that has been made since the platform was floated out in July the final cost can be kept to \$1,300m or less.

Wood Mackenzie's latest forecast for Maureen's rate of return is 16.1 per cent, and the early start of oil production will make a respectable return, with higher oil prices cancelling out most of the adverse factors such as harsher oil taxes.

All six partners have raised their own finance for the project, each adopting a slightly different method. One of the first to raise money was Petrofina, which raised a \$180m loan from a banking consortium led by Societe Generale of Belgium and the Republic National Bank of Dallas.

The loan fell in two parts, with \$45m in the form of a straight term loan repayable over seven years, and the balance of \$135m involving repayments linked to the level of production from the field.

Loan repayable over seven years

Century Power and Light also raised money in 1979, borrowing \$60m as the first of a three tranche loan from the Midland Bank and the European Banking Company (a consortium bank partly owned by the Midland). Two further tranches of \$40m and \$30m have brought the total borrowed to £130m, repayable over seven years starting in November 1984.

Phillips raised \$400m in a multicurrency loan last year, which was designed to cover the cost of exploration drilling in other parts of the North Sea as well as Maureen costs. The loan agreement was signed by 32 multinational banks, and included an option for Phillips to convert it from a general loan to non-recourse project finance. This has not yet been exercised, and Phillips meanwhile is believed to be engaged in further financing moves.

Agip raised \$200m from a group of banks led by Credit Lyonnais and Den Norske Creditbank in February 1981, which has subsequently been topped up by another \$100m loan from broadly the same group of banks. The loan is a mixture of non-recourse and recourse financing, with the split between the two dependent on future cash flow from Maureen and other factors. The recourse financing is repayable over six years, the non-recourse over five years.

Ultramar has chosen a different route, spurring project finance in favour of a simple bank loan of £33m from Midland Bank and a Canadian banking group. The loan - which was renegotiated to take account of the project's soaring costs - is repayable from the end of next year. The attraction of this method for Ultramar was that it was by far the simplest method, involving the minimum of management time. It is also one that the company believes will prove to be the least expensive method.

Because such a large proportion of Maureen's oil will be produced in the first four years of its life, the final profitability of the field is critically dependent on what happens to oil prices between now and 1987.

JD

**Sedgwick congratulates
Phillips Petroleum
and its partners on the
first shipment from Maureen,
a project with which
we are proud to be associated**

Sedgwick



Sedgwick Offshore Resources Ltd

Sedgwick House, 33 Aldgate High Street, London EC3N 1AJ.
Telephone 01-377 3456. Telex 882131.

Worldwide leaders in offshore insurance broking

Not terribly pretty but...



we managed to get it together for Maureen!

We at Webb Engineering have provided management personnel for this project.

We helped in the production of the Hi-deck in Kishorn, Scotland, and the main tank-legs at Hunterston, and we were involved in the co-ordination of their final joining.

We are still there, organising, and inspecting, obtaining the best results for Phillips and their co-venturers. We will remain there until the construction is complete and our clients are satisfied.

Although the Maureen platform is unique we've used to these projects, our experienced management

inspection, and engineering teams are 'in charge' from Kent to Kuala Lumpur.

We determine what personnel have the particular knowledge that a project demands. For management projects, we are second to none, not just for the petrochemical industry, but for cement manufacturing, food and agricultural processing, commercial and industrial complexes, onshore and offshore structures, and projects for government authorities.

We would like to take this opportunity of congratulating Phillips and their co-venturers on a job WEL done!

WEL

Webb Engineering Limited

Romney House, Romney Place, Maidstone, Kent ME15 6LG
Tel: 0622 678031/32 Telex: 965258

The Webb Group of Companies
Welatin Engineering Services SDN BHD, 4010/4011 President House,
Regent Hotel, Jalan Imbi, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel: 415845 428233 Telex: MA 32413

Kent Travel Services Limited, 16 Belgrave Road, Welling, Kent
Tel: 01-303 0131 Telex: 965258

Webb Electronics & Communications Limited,
233 High Street, Rochester, Kent ME1 1HQ Tel: 0634 48088

We depend on the oil industry to survive - Webb provide dependability

Continental Illinois National Bank
& Trust Company of Chicago

Would like to add its congratulations
to the operator and consortium
in the development
of the Maureen Field.

We are pleased to participate
in the financings
for this major new oil field.



CONTINENTAL BANK

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO

Continental Bank House,
182 Queen Victoria Street,
London EC4V 4BS

SIP

The S.L.P. Group congratulates Phillips Petroleum
and their Partners on the first shipment of oil from
the Maureen Production Platform.

SIP

Fabricators and constructors of the Phillips Maureen
5 module Accommodation Complex.

S.L.P. Fabricating Engineers Ltd, Hamilton Road, Lowestoft,
Suffolk, NR32 1XF. Telephone: (0502) 87322 Telex: 975401

Seven stages of development



BELOW THE WAVES

Ingenuity at the margins

Of all the engineering marvels of the twentieth century, the skill, enterprise, technology application and downright novelty of North Sea oil exploration and production must boost it into the ranks of the unparalleled.

Successive oil field developments have demanded ever-increasing expertise and the Maureen project is no exception. Above and below the waves are examples of the stretching of engineering knowledge to fit the peculiar requirements of offshore oil extraction. Maureen is regarded as a marginal field, with reserves of 170 million barrels of oil, and the main task when considering the type of production platform to be used was to ensure that peak output levels would be achieved as soon as possible after installation and that costs would be kept to a minimum.

Oil tankers preferable to pipeline

A problem for the designers was the need to load the oil tankers on the spot rather than build an expensive pipeline to the shore. It was because of Maureen's economic sensitivity to shut down, necessary if stormy seas halted tanker



The Technomare steel gravity structure on tow from Hunterston to Loch Kishorn

loading, there had to be an in-built storage facility. After much deliberation of the relative advantages of steel versus concrete it was decided to opt for a cheaper, and less massive, steel structure and in May 1979 Phillips chose and ordered the design submitted by Technomare of Milan.

This 40,000-tonne platform, known as the Technomare steel gravity (TSG) structure, is the first of its type to incorporate oil storage capability and support drilling and production facilities. It is also the largest gravity platform in the world, measuring 450ft wide and 390ft at its highest part.

Ayrshire Marine Constructors, a partnership between the American steel company Chicago Bridge & Iron and Scotland's Weir Group, began construction of the TSG in June, 1979, at its Hunterston yard in Ayrshire. Sadly, after completing the job last November, the yard faces a bleak future in the recession-hit offshore hardware industry.

The graving dock at Hunterston is on a 104-acre man-made island linked to the south-east bank of the Clyde estuary and it was here that the three-year construction job was undertaken. The most distinctive features of the TSG, which soon became prominent at Hunterston, are the three cylindrical steel ballast and storage tanks, each 240ft high and 80ft in diameter and capable of holding up to 650,000 barrels of oil.

that less than 20ft of the 390ft structure was below the water.

Then began the slow, five-day tow to Kishorn, a journey that had been postponed for nearly a month because of unsettled weather. Now, on November 2, six tugs with a combined power of 102,000 hp began pulling the platform, now with ballasted tanks to give a draft of 87ft, out of the Firth of Clyde, past the islands of Arran and Juley and then turning north into the Sea of Hebrides.

After passing between the islands of Skye and North Uist, the flotilla turned eastwards and then south into Loch Kishorn, a journey of 339 nautical miles at an average speed of 2.8 knots. For the trip to Kishorn, the platform had been equipped with a temporary deck fitted with a ballast control room, accommodation for a crew of eight and power supply.

Mooring of the TSG took a further 25 hours and then the structure was ready to receive permanent ballast. On January 17 this year, C.G. Doris began to pump in a total 51,246 tonnes of iron ore aggregate called concrete into the tank bases, an operation that took 38 days to complete and provides a clear indication of the size of the Maureen platform, most of which is now hidden from sight under the inextinguishable waters of the North Sea.

The solid ballast more than doubled the TSG's weight to 91,000 tonnes and gave it a draft of 143 ft and the operation was followed in March by a series of inclining tests to assess the platform's centre of gravity.

This was followed in April by the start of the complicated and delicate process of mating the TSG with the deck, a process that required the TSG to be water ballasted down so that only 26 ft was showing above water. The TSG was now ready for the final stages of turning it into a fully fledged North Sea production platform.

Floating out on-tow to Loch Kishorn

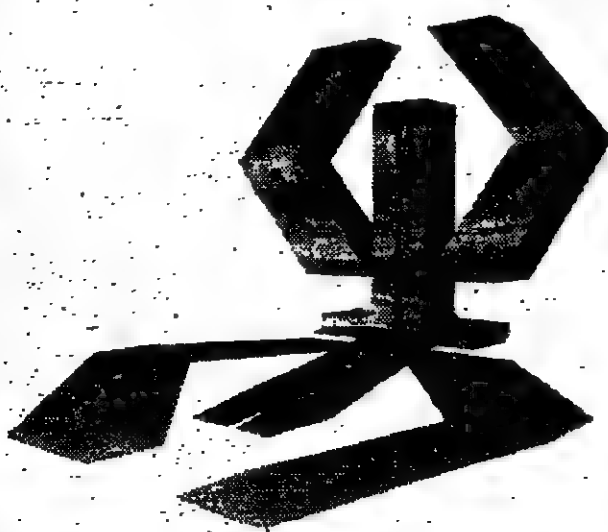
Fabrication of the TSG involved a total of 35 Ayrshire's sub-contractors. Most of them were Scottish or English but a significant proportion of the structure was made by specialist firms in France, West Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium and Austria. One of the great feats of the entire Maureen operations was the float-out and tow of the TSG to Loch Kishorn further north on the Scottish west coast for mating with the deck assembly, a contract won by the Paris firm of C. G. Doris, 50 per cent-owned by Howard Doris, main contractor for the deck.

Each of the storage tank legs was filled with air and the platform rose to the surface so

Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Maureen

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION OF OUR ONGOING COMMITMENT TO ENERGY FINANCING IN THE NORTH SEA AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



Canadian Imperial Bank Group

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE CIBC LIMITED
CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL SA

EUROPEAN OPERATIONS OIL & GAS DEPARTMENT AND UK BRANCH
55 BISHOPSGATE LONDON EC2N 3NN
TEL: 011 628 9838

Head Office: Commerce Court, Toronto, Canada M5L 1A2 and over 1500 branches in Canada.
Also in Amsterdam, Birmingham, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, Zurich and Bahrain.
Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, Sydney, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Buenos Aires, Mexico City and Sao Paulo.

TEMPLATE DRILLING

Drilling fast off the mark

One of the novel features of the Maureen field is that it will reach peak production of more than 70,000 barrels a day very quickly now that it has come on stream. This is because all the wells needed to tap the reservoir have already been drilled. Whereas on most fields the majority of wells are drilled from the platform itself after it has been installed on site, Phillips started drilling wells more than four years ago - long before the production platform was towed out to its resting place 163 miles north-northeast of Aberdeen.

A conventional semi-submersible drilling rig, the Sedneth 701, began drilling the first production well in June 1979. By the spring of this year, a few months behind schedule, it had completed all 19 wells that Phillips calculates it will need to extract the recoverable oil from the field. Gas and water will be pumped through the wells into the reservoir to boost the rate at which the oil flows to the surface in the later stages of the field's life.

Aim to cut costs and speed flow

The wells have been drilled through a template, a large steel grid placed on the sea bed in the middle of the field. The structure weighs some 460 tons, and has 24 circular holes - or "slots". As only 19 wells have been drilled, the remaining five slots have been left as spares. The template now rests under the massive steel gravity platform, and is secured to the seabed by four 42in piles.

Although template drilling has become increasingly common in the North Sea in recent years, the Maureen field was the first to incorporate it as integral to the production system. As with other features of the production design, the aim has been to cut costs and accelerate the first flow of oil.

Having all the wells pre-drilled means that the time lag between the installation of the

platform and peak production can be cut to a minimum. In theory it should be no more than a few weeks, the time it takes to "hook up" the wells.

In practice Phillips is still proceeding cautiously, and does not expect to have all the Maureen production wells on stream until next year. It wants to make sure that the reservoir is performing as expected, and that the taps are not opened so quickly as to risk damaging the prospects of extracting the last drop of oil from the field. But the financial gain from having to wait for all the production wells to be drilled - a process that would normally take at least two-and-a-half years - will be considerable. The quicker the oil flow can be built up, the more likely the field is to show a reasonable rate of return. Pre-drilling has helped to ensure that half the field's 130m barrels of reserves will be recovered in the first three to four years of production, an unusually high proportion.

Most of the Maureen field wells have been drilled to a depth of between 9,000 and 10,000 feet, but the actual length of drilling pipe involved in most of the wells is considerably greater, since they have been drilled "directionally" as well as vertically. This means that wells have been drilled at an angle in order to reach the furthest corners of the reservoir, something which is particularly important for injection wells, which are designed to drive lingering pockets of oil up to the surface, once natural pressure is no longer sufficient to do the job.

The wells radiate out from the template like the spokes of a wheel, some of them finishing up nearly two miles away from the central production platform. Phillips calculates, by way of illustration, that if the Maureen template had been placed on the site of its office in London's Victoria Street, there would be wells reaching out as far as Baker Street, Harrods, the new Covent Garden market at Nine Elms, and the Oval cricket ground.

JD

NatWest and Citicorp are pleased to be associated with Phillips Petroleum in financing its North Sea developments and congratulate Phillips and its partners in bringing the Maureen Oil Field into production.

Citicorp International Group
National Westminster Bank Group

as

Joint Lead Managers
US\$400,000,000 North Sea Financing
with full and limited recourse

National Westminster Bank Group

CITICORP

Our North Sea neighbours are not noted for their table manners.

Phillips Petroleum's fellow inhabitants of the North Sea do not stand much on ceremony. Almost from the day we sank our first wells, they started showing up for dinner. Even before we had a chance to send out invitations.

Our platforms, it seems, create miniature reefs, just what this desolate, flat-bottomed part of the ocean needs for mussels, anemones, starfish and their like to take hold.

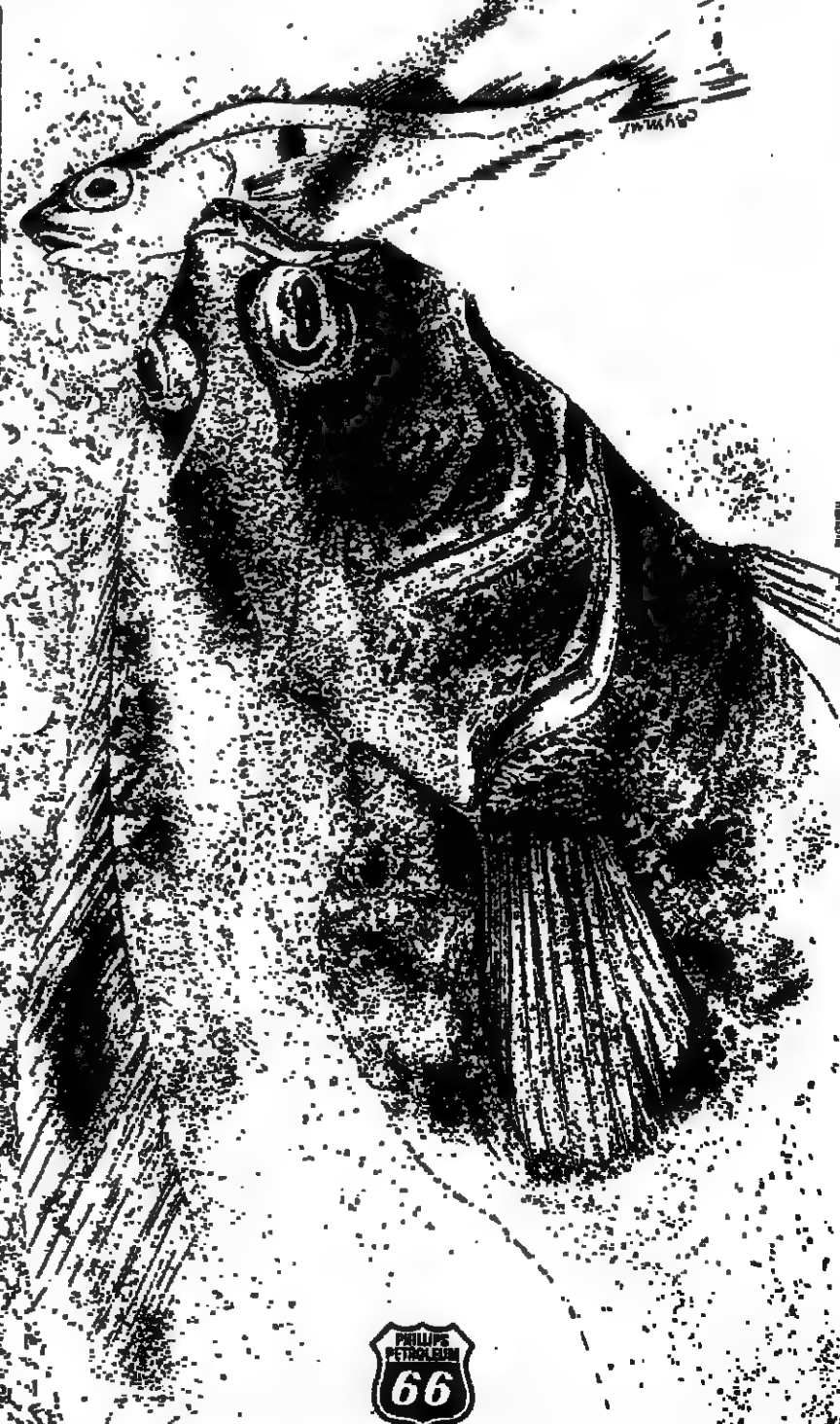
They attract small fish which, in turn, attract an almost endless chain of finny cousins in search of repast. We'd like you to meet a few:

The saithe. Hot on the tail of the herring, you'll usually find the saithe. He'll go a long way for his favourite dish. Which is why he often winds up being a favourite dish himself. The saithe, poor fellow, is forever being caught accidentally in herring nets.

The haddock. Legend has it that the large black "thumbprint" behind his pectoral fin was put there by Saint Peter when he picked the haddock out of the sea. Fishermen today may wish the trick were still so easy, for though the haddock is much sought after, he proves far more elusive than relatives like the cod.

The halibut. Where you find haddock, you'll often see the halibut with his voracious appetite. He enjoys the haddock's company although the feeling is not mutual. The largest of the flatfish, he's a deep water gourmand. His taste also tends toward shrimp, hermit crabs, and sand eels.

One of the heartening parts of our experience in the North Sea is that our neighbours, who managed quite well before us, seem to be doing even better with us. The dining beneath the platforms from which man searches for oil and gas is both rich and abundant.



Natural resources in a natural environment.

GRAY TOOL EUROPE
- Division of Combustion
Engineering - designers and
manufacturers of well control
equipment and the GRAYLOC®
Connectors are proud to be
associated with Phillips
Petroleum Ltd. and
congratulate them on bringing
their Maureen Platform
on stream.

GRAY
TOOL COMPANY
COMBUSTION
ENGINEERING

GRAY TOOL EUROPE
Gillingham House
38 Gillingham Street
London, SW3 1JH

You need innovative banking with quality service internationally. You need Irving Trust worldwide.

Report from
Number One Wall Street

"There's an important difference between Irving Trust and other multinational banks," says Phil Smith, Executive Vice President.

"We innovate, developing the kinds of services our multinational customers need. We also pay close attention to the quality of our services, continually refining them to further ensure accuracy and speed."

You'll find that Irving Trust is uniquely organized and structured to take on and solve difficult banking problems, including third-party financing, liberation loans and complicated swaps. We have a vast network of correspondent banking relationships to help. But the real key lies in the centralization of our worldwide operations at One Wall Street, plus the teamwork that results from close interdepartmental working relationships within Irving Trust.



Phil Smith, E.V.P. helps multinational companies solve banking and finance problems worldwide.

You can come to Irving Trust for help with international payments. Acquisition loans. Money transfers. Collections. Letters of credit. Foreign collection systems. Ways to improve the cost efficiency of your treasurer's back office. And expertise in the domestic and international money markets and in market forecasting.

And when you come to Irving Trust, you'll receive the quality service and personal attention you expect.

To learn more, write: Philip B. Smith, Executive Vice President, Irving Trust, One Wall Street, New York, NY 10015.



Irving Trust
Unique. Worldwide.

Member FDIC

When curiosity flourishes, worlds can be changed.

Why? How? What if? Young people question. Taking joy in the search for solutions. Their worlds abound with endless possibilities. So, too, it is with scientists. Whose laboratories are as limitless as the universe. To interest young minds in the wonders of science, Phillips Petroleum has made possible a film series called "The Search for Solutions." Nine films which capture the excitement of discovery. And the discoverer. To teach.

To encourage.

But most of all, to interest. Because childlike curiosity in the right hands can help turn darkness into light.



For information, write to:
Phillips Petroleum Film Library,
15, Beaconsfield Road, London, N.W.10.



MAUREEN

The massive above-sea platform

While the construction of the vast sub-sea platform for the Maureen was proceeding on the Firth of Clyde, the second part of the structure, the highly complicated deck, was taking place 325 miles to the north.

In line with Phillips's policy of time and cost saving by producing a prefabricated platform ready for installation above the previously drilled Maureen wells, the integrated deck concept was preferred. As well as cutting down the time needed for offshore work, the idea of assembling the deck close to shore produced significant cost reductions over conventional methods.

Construction time on the deck was reduced further by manufacturing the top-side units in modular form to allow rapid installation.

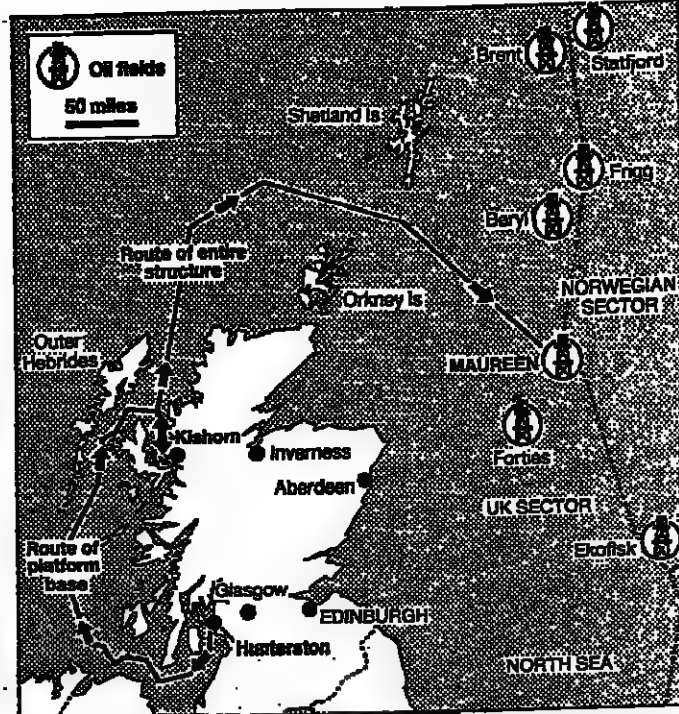
The unique nature of the entire £700m project is the bringing together of the three main elements, the steel gravity platform, the integrated deck and the predrilled wells, into a single package.

Howard Doris at Loch Kishorn, the company that also won the contract to build the drilling template which was to be laid on the sea bed ready for the huge platform, began construction of the deck in June 1979. The deck was the fifth major offshore structure to be built by Howard Doris and the first steel integrated deck of its size and design for the North Sea.

It weighs 19,000 tonnes and measures 255ft by 245ft, about half the size of a football pitch and, says Phillips, a "surprisingly small area" in which to pack all the deck's facilities.

It was designed by Brown and Root and, to the uninitiated, looks very much like any other offshore oil platform. At one corner stands the flare stack and next to it is the drilling rig which extends down through the deck's three levels.

About 100 people will live and work on the Maureen platform, most of them accommodated in the six-storey block which comprises two main cabins, a five-bed medical centre, television lounge, kitchen and dining room seating 75. On the "roof" is the helideck. A three-storey living block contains the platform's offices, stores, machine workshop, communications centre and main control room as well as recreation rooms, a 125-seat cinema, gymnasium and sauna.



chen and dining room seating 75. On the "roof" is the helideck. A three-storey living block contains the platform's offices, stores, machine workshop, communications centre and main control room as well as recreation rooms, a 125-seat cinema, gymnasium and sauna.

Liferafts and survival capsules

The Maureen "township" is equipped with five survival capsules, each with a 50-person capacity.

The deck's provisions for lifesaving also include 13 inflatable liferafts, 250 lifejackets and 50 lifebuoys.

On the first of the deck's three main levels is the oil production manifold which channels the oil into coolers and separators for the removal of water and natural gas. After further treatment, the oil flows

into the three giant tanks below the surface of the sea ready for piping to the loading column 1½ miles away.

Meanwhile, the gas processing system compresses the gas for use as fuel and for future gas-lift operations.

The third major process is the seawater injection system on the lower deck which will pump water at the rate of 90,000 barrels a day to maintain pressure at the well.

Power generation for the platform will be by five gas turbine generators, each with an output of 3.1 megawatts, backed up by two diesel generators in the event of failure and, in turn, emergency batteries.

Drinking water at the rate of 50 tons a day will come from two sea water distillation units and the chance of oil-polluted water or solids being discharged is minimized by the inclusion of a waste water disposal system.

Fire-fighting equipment and systems clearly must be paramount in designing an oil rig

MAUREEN PLATFORM:

Type: Steel Gravity/Integrated deck
TSG Substructure:
Ordered May, 1979
Designed by Technomic, Venice
Built by AMC Humberston
Helideck:
Designed by Brown & Root, UK
Built by Howard Doris, Kishorn
Topside:
Engineered by Worley
Platform Data:
Weight of TSG base: 42,000T
Weight of Helideck: 19,000T
Production Capacity: 80,000b/d
Oil Export:
Articulated loading column (ALC) for direct tanker loading offshore

and the Maureen deck is protected by an emergency system which automatically shuts down the plant. A water deluge system protects all the major process equipment, and there is a multiplicity of fire extinguishing and detection equipment.

Further protection is afforded by filling with water all the hollow structural members on the deck to enable heat to be dissipated by convection.

Early in February, after being fully equipped with most of this complicated hardware in the inshore safety of Loch Kishorn, the deck was "loaded-out" by sliding a single huge self-balling barge underneath and lifting it from its foundations. The operations, controlled almost entirely by computer, involved the flow of 10,000 tonnes of water ballast through 32 pumps so that the barge rose evenly to take the weight of the deck.

The next stage before the final mating was the installation of instrumentation on the deck to control the joining of the parts of the rig and the welding of mating cones on the underside.

Then, on April 4, the barge with its enormous cargo slipped between the deck support legs of the partially submerged platform. The water ballast was pumped out of the platform's tanks and slowly the structure rose out of the water to mate with the deck, a unique feat in oil platform engineering.

ET

TOWING AND SETTING

A gamble with the weather

The most important man at Loch Kishorn in the first eight days of June was Maurice Labaye, senior meteorologist in the C.G. Doris project team. Towing a 111,750-tonne structure which towers 600ft above sea level through the unpredictable waters round the north of Scotland is by itself a difficult enough feat. Running into a storm at the wrong place and the wrong time could turn a problem into a nightmare, or worse, a tragedy.

To lengthen the odds against

that happening, the 405-nautical mile route mapped out between Kishorn and the Maureen site had been broken into sections, with four "holding" areas en route where the fleet of six tugs and escort ship could, if bad weather set in, hold the platform fast until conditions improved. The meteorologist's job was to allow the fleet to negotiate the Minch to the first holding point in open water just to the east of the northernmost tip of the Isle of Lewis.

Weather reports were produced at six-hourly intervals, then, finally, on Wednesday June 8 the all clear was given and the fleet, under the command of townmaster Captain Heinrich Detlev, set off.

The journey was to take them up the west coast and then in a parabola through the channel between the Orkneys and Shetlands into the North Sea and south-east towards the Maureen Field, 163 miles east-northeast of Aberdeen. The four tugs Oceanic, Smit Rotterdam, Caribic and Typhoon, which between them packed 66,000 hp, applied the main force to the leading leg, while the 16,000 hp Titan and Smit New York took the strain on legs two and three, acting as the nearest thing the platform had to a rudder.

The weather men could give no guarantees and in fact severe weather did hit the fleet on the 350-mile offshore leg around the north coast of Scotland. "We got the 72 hour forecast and it was reasonable, in fact it was quite good", Paul Shopley, Phillips Petroleum's construction manager, marine projects says. "But we no more than got under way when the conditions changed."

As the fleet moved towards the channel between the Orkneys and the Shetlands a storm blew up and kept blowing for the next four of five days. Providentially the wind was blowing with the fleet: "The first few days it was out of the south-west and we were heading north-east, so it helped us", Shipley says. "We were being pushed along; we didn't have to have near the strain on the line; we didn't have to tow as hard... Then we headed back south-east and by that time, in effect, we had winds from the north-west and again they were pushing us... The wind was

behind us and pushing the platform. The platform itself had a big wind-sail effect from it. It was pushing in the general direction that we wanted to go."

If the wind had been coming from another direction, things could have been very different. Phillips Petroleum construction engineer Alan Affleck remembers looking down from the platform as the strong winds struck. The platform itself seemed inviolable.

"Being on the platform we didn't feel anything at all. But looking down at the six towing tugs, they were rolling about all over the place. We felt really sorry for those guys down on the water. Whether it looked as if we were rolling or not from down there I don't know", he recalls.

He is well aware of how lucky the team had been with wind direction. It was helping them, but it might have been otherwise. "If the wind at that strength would have been any other direction we'd have been in deep trouble", he says. "The severe winds were in a direction that was helping rather than hindering us. If they had been from virtually any other direction, we would have had a problem to hold it with the tugs we had. There's only one wire from each tug, and we needed those six tugs. If one had gone... well... The Scottish weather is nothing if not capricious; having blown up a storm - albeit a storm which helped the fleet - the winds died out just as the fleet reached the Maureen field on June 15."

"The day we arrived out there the wind stopped blowing just like the opening of the waters", Shipley says.

If the tow had lasted every-one's seamanship, positioning the structure was to stretch their

Continued on page 19

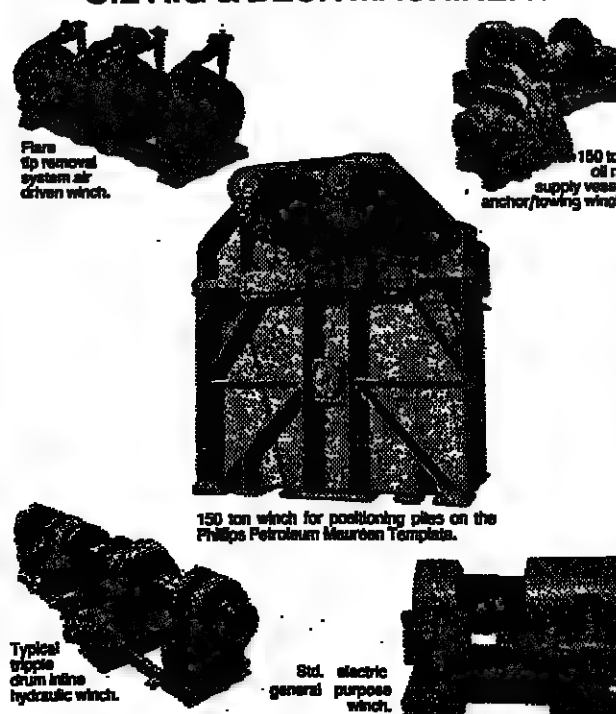
G. SULZ & CO. LTD.

U.K. Agents for
HOBERG & DRIESCH
were a main supplier of
X52 HIGH PRESSURE TUBE
used for
PHILLIP'S MAUREEN
and are pleased
to be associated
with this
important project

G. SULZ & CO. LTD.

The Market House, Cantelupe Road,
East Grinstead, Sussex, RH19 3BH.
Tel: 0342 27966 Telex: 95656

B.H.E. OIL RIG & DECK MACHINERY



BARTON HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
Stoke Heath Works, Hanbury Road, Bromsgrove, Worcs, B60 4LT
Telephone: (0527) 31944 or 31255 Telex: 338180.



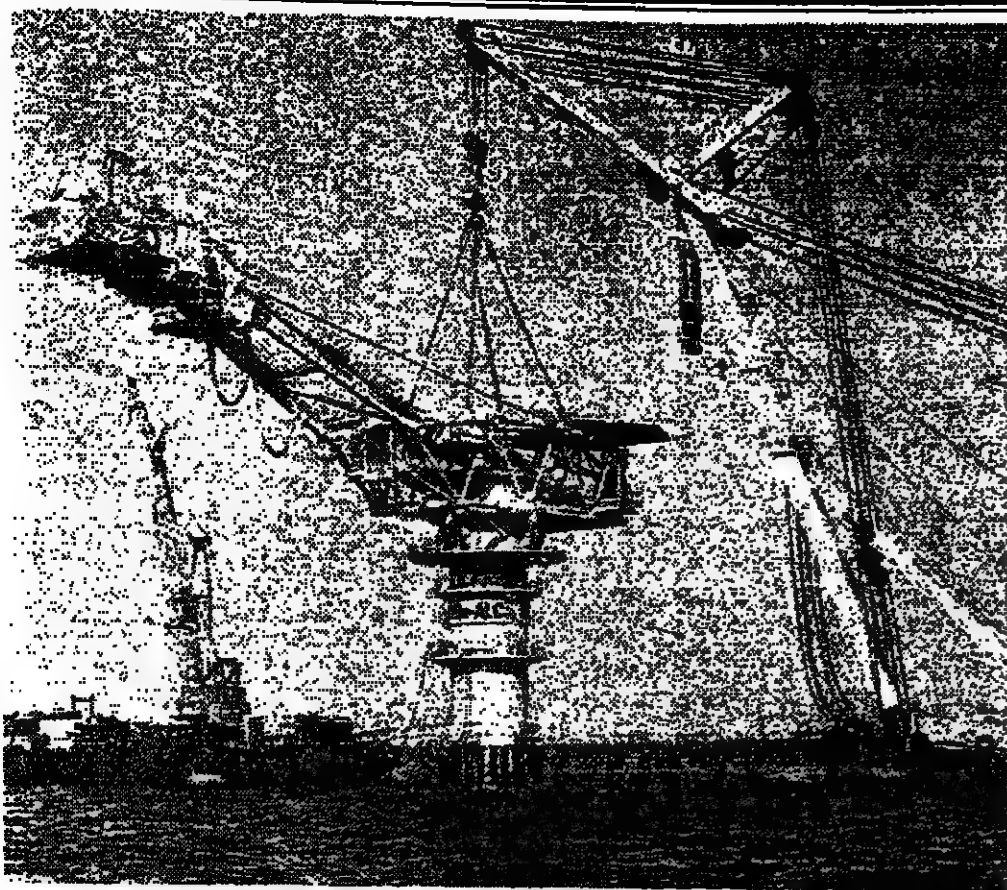
Kinetics Technology International
Technology is
our middle name!

Offshore and On-Shore

The Hot Oil Heaters supplied to Phillips for the Maureen Platform are only two of the many heaters and turbine waste heat recovery units, supplied by KTI to the North Sea.

KTI Ltd - Great Britain
Clifford House
185 Lower Richmond Road
Richmond, Surrey TW9 4LT
Telephone: 01-878 7681





OIL LOADING

Tanker shuttle saves costs

The Maureen field's recoverable oil reserves are relatively small. That means, in practical terms, that the money which could be spent exploiting them also had to be relatively small. Economically, it would not have made sense to build a pipeline to bring the oil ashore. The solution was an offshore tanker loading system - a pair of tankers shuttling from field to shore.

Oil cannot be loaded on to tankers direct from a production platform - the safety problems alone would be horrendous - but it can be offloaded from a separate structure built close to the platform and linked to it by pipelines.

The Phillips Petroleum engineers decided on an articulated loading column - a chimney-shaped cylinder whose bottom would be pinned to the seabed by a gigantic universal joint, its top being surmounted, above sea level, by a rotary head supporting a winch deck and a boom which carries the loading hose out to the tanker (see diagram). The oil is pumped from the production platform's 650,000-barrel storage tanks through a 1½-mile pipeline.

The column was designed by the Parisian Equipements Mécaniques et Hydrauliques (EMH) in association with C. Doris and EMH awarded the fabrication contract to Howard Doris. It was decided to build the structure largely in concrete. The first time this had been done in the North Sea. The cost was lower and tests suggested that

the construction time and structural performance would equal the only alternative - steel.

The column was built by slipforming, a method of construction which involves pouring concrete into forms (or moulds) which are then "shipped" progressively as the work goes on. Five separate sections, each more than 54ft long and weighing 475 tonnes, were built like this in a vertical position, then tipped over into a horizontal position and joined together with concrete. Two concrete cylindrical buoyancy tanks were built using the same method to form the base. When construction was completed the column and base were locked together.

1,000 tons of iron ballast was used

In July 1982, the loading column was towed out to deep water off the Isle of Skye and turned by water ballasting through 45 degrees so that it floated into an upright position. After the rotating head had been attached and 1,000 tonnes of iron ballast poured in, the 430ft column, most of it now below the surface of the water, was ready to be towed out to the field.

Peter Fisher, chief engineer in London for Howard Doris, explains the logic of towing the articulated loading column vertically when to a layman it might seem more sensible to float it horizontally on the

surface, like a log, and right it *in situ* on the field.

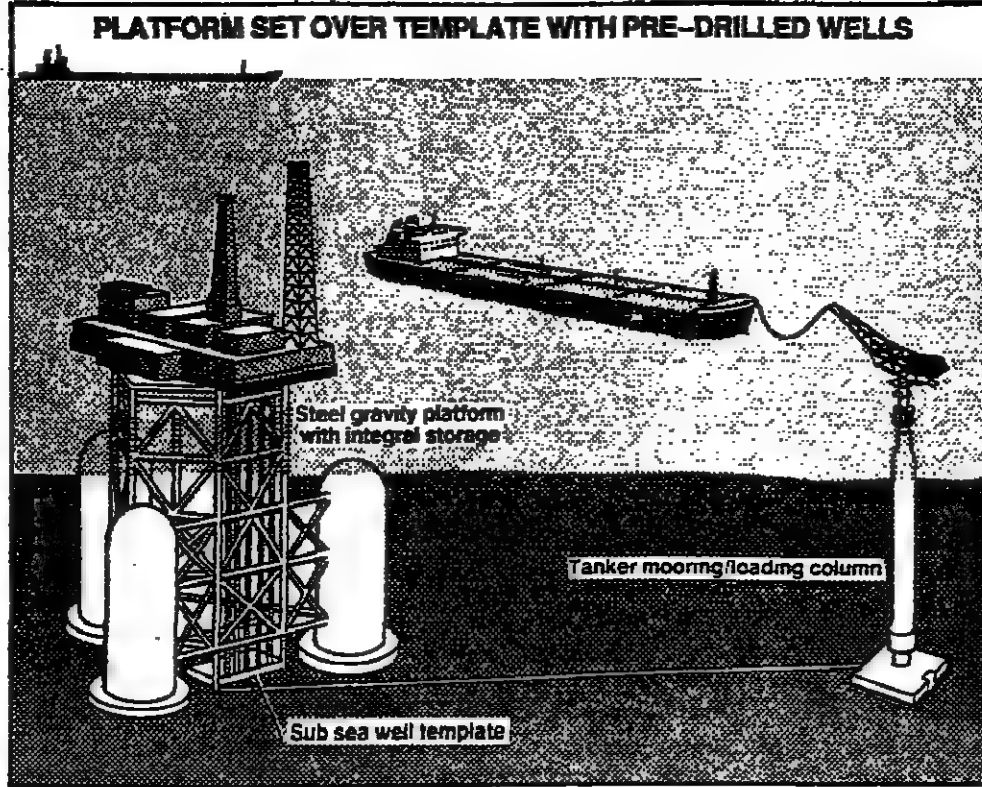
"The maximum advantage in the construction of these things is gained by maximizing completion in sheltered inshore waters. So we were able to take advantage of the deep water close to the Kishorn site, in the inner sound, for tilting the structure to the vertical, placing solid ballast in the bottom of the column, installing the head, hooking it up and commissioning which meant that the articulated loading column went out essentially complete. Had these operations been carried out in the North Sea they would have been more weather dependent and very much more expensive."

The towing operation started on August 18, 1982, and took 15 days. Bad weather made the going hard for the tug *Abelie* Province which was pulling the column.

According to Frances Elbez, project engineer for EMH, the tug and its load ran into heavy weather after a couple of days as it moved northwards.

"We continued to tow the structure but of course very slowly - an average of about 1.5 knots... We even had to turn back once and come back on our position... The sea was very rough."

Because the column under tow had a draught of nearly 275 ft, several times deeper than even the largest tanks, the route had to be very carefully planned. Instead of going between the Orkneys and the Shetlands as the production platform was later to do, the



Left: the articulated loading column and, above, how the system will operate

LEADERS IN OFFSHORE CABLE TECHNOLOGY

Pirelli General has supplied a wide range of electric cables for the Maureen platform. This is the latest major cable contract in a long association with Phillips Petroleum as the principal cable supplier for their North Sea installations.

In addition to the standard platform cables, Pirelli General designed and manufactured the large flexible cables connecting a generator barge to the ballast pumps controlling the jacket descent to the seabed. These cables were installed on the jacket by Pirelli Construction Company.

Many other special cable designs have been produced for North Sea oil and gas fields. Other designs available for offshore use include hydraulic and electro-hydraulic umbilicals, and submarine power cables of up to 50 kilometres continuous length, both for land-platform and inter-platform connections.

Enquiries to:
Pirelli General plc
PO BOX 4 Southampton SO9 7AE
Telephone: Southampton 20381

PIRELLI GENERAL

The weather

Continued from page 18

technical skills to the limit. The objective was to lower the platform on to a template, already fixed into the seabed, through which the wells had been driven and the oil would eventually flow. Considering that the platform had been towed through more than 400 miles of often unfriendly seas it must have seemed a little churlish of the design engineers to insist that those who were to lower the platform on to the

template had to get it accurate to less than 1ft. The limits allowed were 10in horizontal variance and 1.5 degrees of tilt.

The positioning took two days. The positioning team started to connect the platform to four mooring lines at 13.45 on June 16. By the early hours of the next day all the moorings had been tensioned, and at breakfast time that day ballasting began. The crucial final stage of the ballasting, to bring the structure close to the engagement point where it would clamp on to the two docking piles on either side of

the template, was accomplished by pumping sea-water into compartments in the tank legs.

The docking was the most intricate part of the whole operation. The engineers had to know precisely how the structure was lying in the water and how it was moving. A whole battery of monitoring systems was used.

"We had television and we had transponders using a system of triangulation," Shipley says. "These transponders would print out or transpose onto a printed circuit a figure which said 'OK, you are

spot on' or 'you're 5mm to the left' or to the right or north or south - and then you made your corrections..."

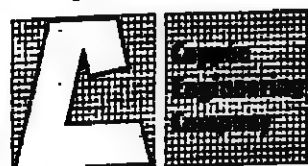
The positioning team manoeuvred the structure to within less than 3ft of the docking piles before the decision to engage was finally taken. Engagement was successfully achieved at 19.30, the platform ballasted again and then, finally, at 22.50 on June 17 the Maureen platform touched down on the bed of the North Sea.

MB



THE COPPEE COMPANY (Great Britain) LTD

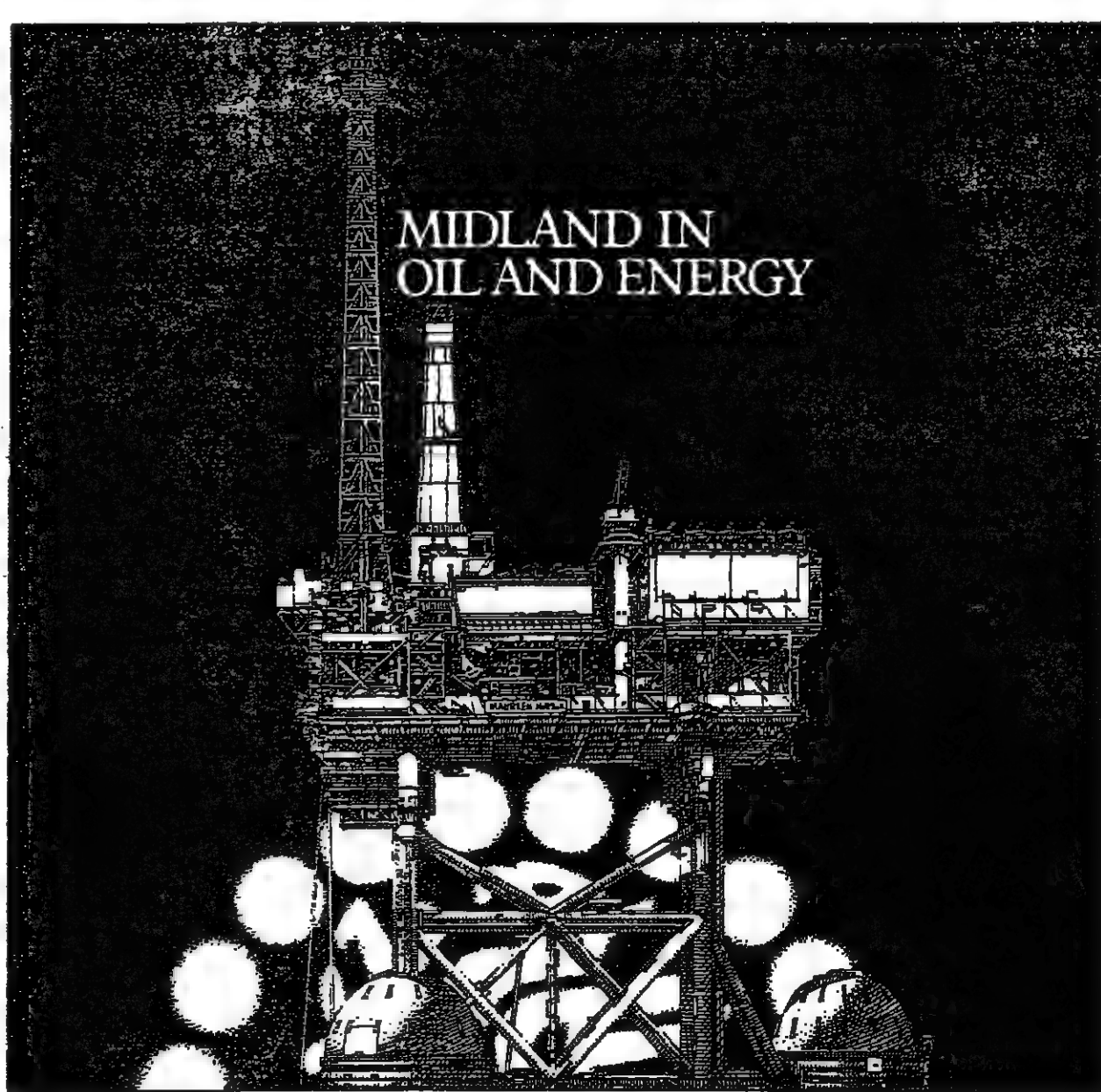
Coppée Engineering Co Ltd congratulate Phillips Petroleum Company on the successful development of the Maureen Field. We are pleased to have assisted in the Construction Management, Planning and Cost Control of the Steel Gravity Structure built at Hunterston, the Hi-deck built at Loch Kishorn and throughout other phases of the project.



COPPEE ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD
A.M.P. House, Dingwall Rd, Croydon CR9 2YS,
England. Telephone 01-686 3488
Telex 21733 Cables CECO Croydon.

Project Management and Project Services Contractors to the Oil and Gas Industry, onshore and offshore.

a Member of the LAFARGE-COPPEE Group of Companies



MIDLAND IN OIL AND ENERGY

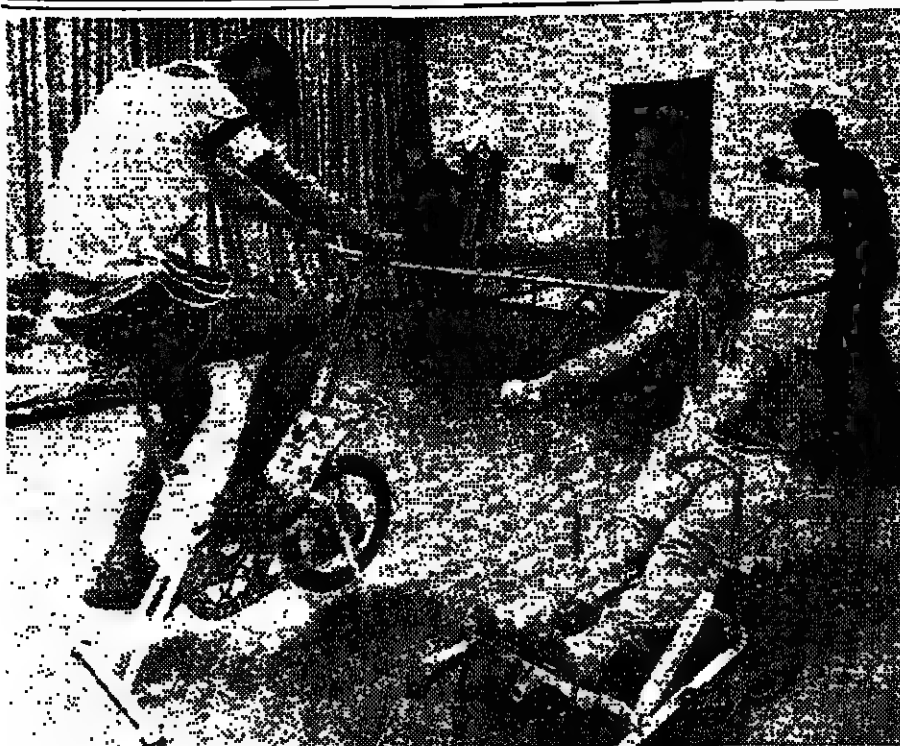
Midland Bank congratulates the partners on the successful completion of the production facilities for the Maureen Field and is pleased to be associated with the project through our financial commitments. These represent a part of our significant involvement in the North Sea and the energy industry worldwide. Midland Bank Group, as one of the world's largest banking organisations with branches, offices and affiliates in more than 40 countries, has a specialist team dedicated to the provision of every type of energy finance providing the sophisticated packages required by the oil and energy sector.

For assistance with your needs contact George Donnelly, Senior Executive, Oil and Energy Group, Midland Bank plc, 47 Cannon Street, London EC4M 5SQ. Tel: 01-606 9911 Ext. 1690. Telex: 8956886.



Midland Bank International

MIDLAND BANK OR GROUP REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES AND BRANCHES OVERSEAS:
AMSTERDAM, ATHENS, BAHRAIN, BEIJING, BOMBAY, BRUSSELS, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CALGARY, EDMONTON, HONG KONG, MADRID, MEXICO CITY, MOSCOW, NEW YORK, PARIS, PIRELLA, SAO PAULO, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, TOKYO, TORONTO, VANCOUVER AND LONDON.



Life on the oil rig includes health and fitness training as well as good canteen, television and cabin provision.

TRAINING

Pinpointing possible trouble

Before they even set foot on the Maureen platform, the operations crew who constantly monitor its complex drilling and production systems had already been trained to deal with the type of problems they are likely to face in the hostile North Sea.

A malfunction in any of the equipment can lead to expensive delays and endanger lives. Fail-safe devices are built into the platform, but pinpointing potential trouble before it occurs makes for safer and more profitable operations.

The 24 production operators who man the control room on Maureen have already spent the equivalent of a working week in a £800,000 simulator at Phillips' Aberdeen base.

The Maureen simulator is one of the most sophisticated built by Redifusion Simulation at Cowley. It can reproduce the processes involved in oil and gas production, separation, dehydration,

storage, tanker loading, gas lift, gas compression, gas volume control, water injection, water filtration, water volume control and local shut-down.

The simulator is a Systems Engineering Laboratories 32/77 digital computer, which through a mathematical model, gives realistic responses on the instrument panels. The instructor uses a computer terminal comprising a visual display unit and keyboard to enable him to monitor and review the training programme. He is also able to freeze exercises in order to hold discussions, and he can speed up or slow them down.

Simulator reduces training time on and off-shore

Phillips says that the use of the simulator has reduced training time and helped staff to correct mistakes in operating procedure.

Even experienced operators have benefited from simulator training. Training courses may be organized for other North Sea companies.

Phillips used the simulator from mid-March to the end of August to supplement classroom training at Aberdeen with groups managing up to seven students spending from two to 60 hours in the simulator. In total 80 of the Maureen production crew have received simulator training before flying out to the platform.

Instructor Bruce Brown, who was on temporary assignment to the training programmes from the US, said: "It's as realistic as we can make it. The sessions have gone very well. The trainees showed a high aptitude on the simulator, although it obviously helps that they are all experienced process operators."

Bruce controlled the simulation from behind a smoked

glass screen above the simulator area, and the operators, who were recruited in Teesside and Yarmouth, also received training aboard the platform while it was being built at Loch Kishorn.

A whole new world: huge by comparison

One of the men on the Maureen team, Mr Stuart Dawson, was recruited from the Phillips Teesside terminal staff and has never worked offshore before. He said: "It's a big step for me and a great opportunity. There are lads in the team with far more experience, but I'm not at all apprehensive. The training has gone very well."

"I will obviously miss my family while I'm away, but my wife is quite amenable to the idea and it means that when I'm home for two weeks' leave I will

probably see more of her and the children than I did when I worked at the terminal."

Lead operator Mr Doug Smith is more confident after his period of simulator training, although a North Sea veteran with ten years' offshore experience and a former shift foreman on the Hewett platform.

He said: "It will be a whole new world after Hewett. For a start the Maureen platform is huge by comparison to some of the platforms I've been on."

"The actual operation will be more complex. We'll be producing gas as well as oil and doing water injection. Conditions will also be more hostile and we'll be spending longer offshore."

"It is certainly a big challenge, but the prospects for widening our horizons are good. We can't wait to get started and everyone was hoping that they will be on the first crew after tow-out."

David Young

The people who count

STAFF

Statistics about North Sea projects such as the Maureen field are so overwhelming that it is easy to regard the project in terms of a series of superlatives and forget that it is people who ultimately make the massive investments worthwhile.

The 405 nautical mile tow-out of the platform also marked the transfer of the project from the design and construction teams to the production and maintenance staff and the opening of Phillips' new Aberdeen project headquarters and a change of role for the Peterhead supply base.

For more than ten years the Peterhead base supported Phillips' activities in the UK sector of the North Sea as well as the drilling operations in the Maureen field. Now with drilling completed, the personnel at Peterhead have become responsible for supplying equipment and spares for Maureen.

The base began stockpiling Maureen spares 20 months ago, said Hans Loh, formerly base supervisor at Peterhead and now at the Aberdeen headquarters with the Maureen procurement and material control team.

Hans, who joined Phillips eight years ago, used to be warehouse supervisor at the Enderby gas plant and moved to Peterhead in 1980 where he set up a warehouse inventory-control system and a buying department.

He said: "At that time we had four rigs working in UK and Irish waters - the Western Pioneer, the Sedneth 700 and 701 and the Chris Cheney. Our job was to supply the rigs with their daily needs for their exploration work, but we were also thinking about setting up a warehouse for the Maureen field, both constructionally and operationally."

In November, 1981 the first

Maureen supplies arrived at Peterhead, a batch of crane spares. By January, 1982 there was a stockpile of 123 line items and by early this year 1,435 line items with a value of £1.3m were in stock. Items which Peterhead can lift by helicopter out to Maureen at short notice range from a two millimetre adjustment screw to a 24-inch diameter ball valve weighing one and a half tonnes.

This has meant that the Peterhead base has outgrown itself and a new 45,000sq ft warehouse is nearing completion.

Mr Jack Findlay, Phillips' longest serving employee at Peterhead and Hans Loh's successor as materials and transport supervisor, said: "We are moving everything apart from our drilling warehouse which will remain at the quay. It's certainly all happening at once here. I'm looking forward to the move - at least forward to when it's all over and we're back to normal."

Thirty miles south at Aberdeen is the main onshore activity surrounding Maureen and the development of the field has meant an influx of Phillips personnel to the city. For some it is their first time in the area, for others a welcome return, but for all it is an opportunity to experience the problems created in Aberdeen by its success as an oil town as well as being able to enjoy the excellent facilities the area has to offer.

Phillips UK area manager for Aberdeen, Mr Ron Rumb, who has previously worked in Europe and Africa, transferred to the area from Bartlesville, USA, in January. He said: "It's a beautiful area. The Scots have to be among the friendliest people there are."

"Living here, it helps if you are the outdoor type. There is plenty of opportunity for skiing, fishing, shooting, boating and mountaineering."

"However, because Aberdeen is a boom town and there are local authority restrictions on building, finding houses can be a challenge. Some of our people have had to buy property well outside the city."

For industrial relations officer Nick Dibble the move to Aberdeen is his 14th in as many years. He joined Phillips seven years ago at the Teesside Terminal after service in the R.A.F.

Nick's plans were, however, threatened by the problems of finding suitable housing, but eventually he moved to the village of Cove with his wife and two sons. He said: "We find Aberdeen people very friendly."

The Maureen project has also meant a welcome return to the UK for engineering director Dave Wootton, who joined the company ten years ago and has been working in Texas and in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

He too has had to move outside Aberdeen, nineteen miles away at Banochry. He said: "The countryside is really beautiful and there is plenty to see. If you are interested in history."

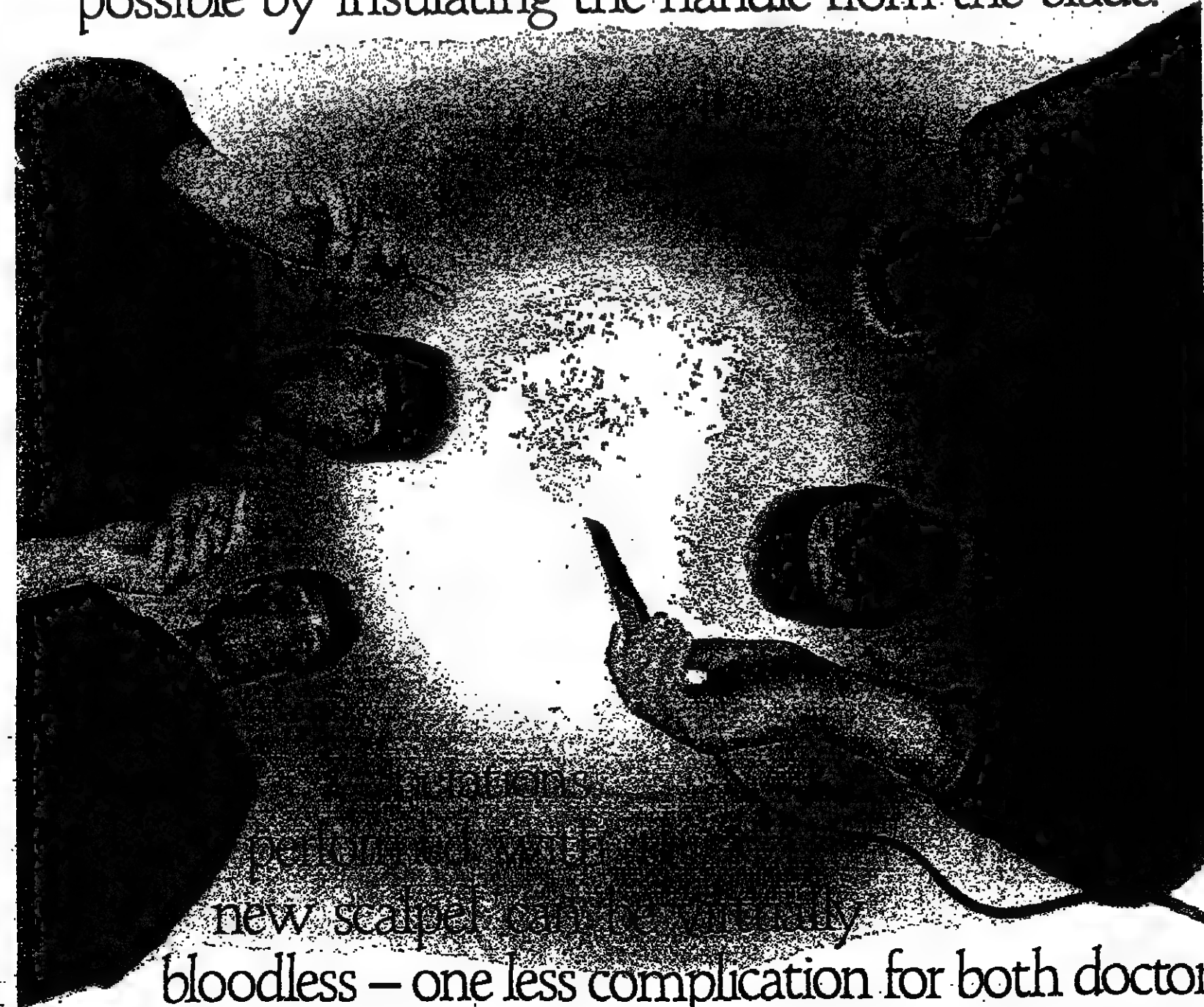
Another person transferred to Aberdeen is Dave Perks, who moved north from the Teesside Terminal and is now responsible for safety and equipment inspection.

He said: "The initial stages of any new project is always the most exciting. We are very busy putting together the Maureen safety procedures. It is important that we get everyone up to a high degree of awareness so that they are well drilled before they go offshore."

DY

One less complication for a surgeon can be one less complication for you.

Blood. The liquid of life. And sometimes a threat to life when excess bleeding obstructs a surgeon's field of vision. But now, a revolutionary new scalpel can seal off blood vessels using heat as it cuts. Phillips Petroleum developed the heat-resistant plastic called Ryton® that makes this possible by insulating the handle from the blade.



new scalpel can cut bloodless - one less complication for both doctor and patient to worry about. Phillips Petroleum, developing resources and better ways to use them.



An energy bank proud to be involved in financing the Maureen oil field development.

InterFirst
InterFirst Bank
Dallas
16 St. Helen's Place
London
638-4111

RDS
Rig Design Services Ltd

RDS congratulate PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED and ITS PARTNERS involved in the successful

MAUREEN PROJECT

RDS are very proud to have been the Design Contractor for the drilling facilities and a part of the Engineering Team involved throughout the Construction Phase and Offshore Commissioning.

RDS provide specialist Engineering services for:

- ▽ Feasibility Studies
- ▽ Platform Layouts
- ▽ Detailed Engineering
- ▽ Procurement Assistance
- ▽ Fabrication Assistance

4 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5AA
Telephone: 01-637 8544. Telex: 27383 (LDN)

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES
City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-587 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 708.2 up 4.5
FT 100 Index 11.71 down 0.17
FT All Share 445.39 up 0.58
(Datastream estimate)
Bergsma 21,055
Datastream USM Leaders
Index 99.53 down 0.63
New York Dow Jones
Average (latest) 1240.75 up
9.45
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
Index 9,424.34 down 25.76
Hongkong Hang Seng
Index 600.06 down 24.85
Amsterdam 150.1
Sydney AO Index 897.4
down 14
Frankfurt Commerzbank
Index 941.50 up 1.0
Brussels General Index
130.89 down 0.08
Paris CAC Index 189.5
unchanged
Zurich SKA General 288.4
down 0.4

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.4750 down 90pts
Index 82.7 down 0.2
DM 3.8 750 down 1.0150
FF 11.81 down 0.01
Yen 345.25 down 2.25
Dollar
Index 128.9 up 0.2
DM 2.5245

NEW YORK LATENT

Sterling \$1.4750
Dollar DM 2.5200
INTERNATIONAL
ECU \$1.68095
SDR \$1.71572

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Bank base rate 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week
fixed 9
3 month interbank 9 1/4-9 1/2
Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 9 1/4-9 1/2
3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/2
3 month FR 14 1/4-14 1/2
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9 1/2
Treasury long bond 10 1/4-10 1/2

ECB Fixed Rate Sterling

Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period September 7 to
October 4, 1983 inclusive
9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per annum)
am 392.75 pm 393.50
close 394.25-2207.50
New York latest 394.50
Krugger (troy coin)
\$406.407.5 (\$275.25-278.25)
Sovereigns (new)
\$92.50-93.50 (\$52.75-53.50)
Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interim: Crowther (John
Group, Hambro Life Assur-
ance, Higgs and Hill, House of
Lose, Laing Properties, Mar-
tin Albert Holdings, Finsbury
Amstrad, Duntown Group, Pre-
cious Metals Trust, Renshaw,
Save and Prosper, Sterling
Deposits, Young (R) Holdings.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

American International, St Er-
min's Hotel, Goxton Street, 9W1
(noon)
Anglo Finance, Inter-Continental
Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, W1
(noon)
Vancouver Development
Finance Company, Colebrook
House, 1 London Bridge Walk
(3.45)
Dale Electric International, Royal
Victoria Hotel (noon)
Davy Corporation, Cavendish
Conference Centre, Duchess
Street, W1 (noon)
Ellis Evans, Grand Hotel, Leob-
er (noon)
Henderson Estates, 4 Garsio,
Hampstead, W1 (noon)
Higginbotham and Job, 51 Moss Street,
Paisley, Renfrewshire (12.30)
Pitco Holdings, Great Queen
Street, WC2 (noon)
Routledge & Kegan Paul, Par-
tridge House, Holford-Grange
(10.30)

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, is to visit China this year to build on the already strong links between the British and the Chinese oil and coal industries.

● Croda International, the specialist chemicals group which last year successfully fought off an £80m takeover bid from Borealis, has completed the sale of its synthetic chemicals division to Royal Dutch Shell for £14.5m.

● The International Monetary Fund has relaxed its refusal to make new loans with borrowed funds to allow Portugal and some other smaller countries to take the loans they have already negotiated.

● The International Monetary Fund has relaxed its refusal to make new loans with borrowed funds to allow Portugal and some other smaller countries to take the loans they have already negotiated.

● The International Monetary Fund has relaxed its refusal to make new loans with borrowed funds to allow Portugal and some other smaller countries to take the loans they have already negotiated.

● The International Monetary Fund has relaxed its refusal to make new loans with borrowed funds to allow Portugal and some other smaller countries to take the loans they have already negotiated.

● The International Monetary Fund has relaxed its refusal to make new loans with borrowed funds to allow Portugal and some other smaller countries to take the loans they have already negotiated.

● The International Monetary Fund has relaxed its refusal to make new loans with borrowed funds to allow Portugal and some other smaller countries to take the loans they have already negotiated.

● The International Monetary Fund has relaxed its refusal to make new loans with borrowed funds to allow Portugal and some other smaller countries to take the loans they have already negotiated.

● The International Monetary Fund has relaxed its refusal to make new loans with borrowed funds to allow Portugal and some other smaller countries to take the loans they have already negotiated.

● The International Monetary Fund has relaxed its refusal to make new loans with borrowed funds to allow Portugal and some other smaller countries to take the loans they have already negotiated.

Bank intervenes as pound's 90-point fall takes dealers by surprise

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Frances Williams

Starting under pressure in nervous foreign exchange markets yesterday, leaving dealers unprepared and uncertain over its future direction.

At one point the Bank of England was reported to be intervening to smooth sterling's fall, and by the afternoon the pound was managing a modest recovery. It closed 90 points lower against a firmer dollar at \$1.4750 for a two-day fall of 2.2 cents.

The pound's trade-weighted value against a basket of currencies slipped 0.2 to 82.7, the lowest for more than five months.

Dealers were at a loss to explain fully the downward pressure. However, the timing of the fall was on Monday,

UK RESERVES

	\$m	£m	Change
1982			
Jan	15,854	11,049	-143
Feb	16,578	10,538	-278
Mar	17,337	11,702	-287
Apr	17,268	11,303	-319
May	17,284	11,160	-218
June	17,714	11,458	-210
July	17,640	11,739	-228
Aug	18,008	10,857	-60
Sept	17,902	11,875	-187

Reserves reported each
month by the Bank of
England

Yesterday's publication of the official reserves for August. These show a modest underlying fall in the reserves of \$76m, compared with a small rise of \$28m the previous month.

The fall, which provides a rough and ready guide to the Bank of England's operations in the foreign exchange markets, reflected a steady weakening of the pound over the month, despite a sharp recovery on Monday, its average value against a basket of European currencies fell by nearly 2 per cent, although it was little changed against the dollar.

The downward drift was most pronounced towards the end of the month as the markets came increasingly to expect a cut in base rates.

Britain's reserves of gold and foreign currencies amounted to \$17,902m (£11,975m) at the end of September, a drop of \$107m from August. This includes new foreign borrowings of \$52m and repayments of

\$51m by official organizations under the exchange cover scheme. These are stripped out of the underlying \$76m change.

Much of sterling's fall yesterday occurred overnight and in the early morning in Europe. At one point it touched \$1.4710 against the dollar before it recovered, and against the Deutschmark it reached DM3.8450 before closing at DM3.8750.

Some dealers were speculating that the snowball effect could take the presently fragile sterling still lower. However, other analysts were suggesting that sterling was already beginning to find a new level and that most of the nervousness was over.

Lloyd's firms to reveal accounts

By Andrew Connolly

syndicates and member firms working in the Lloyd's of London insurance market must open their books to the public from next year.

In the latest of a series of moves aimed at curbing abuses at Lloyd's, the 24-man ruling council yesterday adopted a proposal that annual reports of syndicates and member firms should be lodged in a central registry at Lloyd's. Members of the public and individual names (who put money into the market) will be able to study the reports.

Mr Ian Davison, chief executive at Lloyd's, said that the proposal replaced the previous suggestion that Lloyd's should establish a central register of agents' interests, with a separate private register which quantified the value of these interests. Instead, he said, all relevant disclosures would be included in the annual reports of syndicates with nothing withheld from the public.

The annual reports will include full disclosure of the material interests of underwriting agents and the benefits they receive from syndicates.

Individual names will also be able to compare the performance of the Lloyd's syndicates to judge where they might receive the best returns from their investments. The new system will also allow the public to see the names of the syndicates which are the most successful.

Latest figures from the association show average returns from Lloyd's syndicates

New threat to British Steel's joint US deal

By Jonathan Clark

From Edward Townsend, Vienna

The European Commission's recent approval of the \$170m re-building of the British Steel Corporation's Port Talbot strip mill in West Glamorgan would seem to be a major step towards the long-awaited joint venture between British and the United States.

The Port Talbot development, one of the largest SSC investments for some time, will take several years to complete. Meanwhile, SSC may find that it needs the strip mill capacity at its giant repositioning plant in Llanwrstymmer, the main source of steel slabs for the proposed deal with United States Steel.

Mr Robert Haslam, the SSC chairman, who is in Vienna for the seventeenth annual conference of the International Iron and Steel Institute, said yesterday that this proposal, which would involve SSC in a multi-million pound investment in the American steel industry, had an even chance of proceeding.

Reversely, Haslam has been in trouble since the closure of the former Chrysler car factory at Linwood, near Glasgow, deprived it of a big customer. The planned deal with United States Steel provides a market for semi-finished steel slabs from the plant, which the Government ordered to be kept open, although the strip mill would close.

Mr Haslam, who inherited the United States deal from his predecessor, Mr Ian MacGregor, described it as "one of the most complex I have ever seen".

A summit meeting between Mr Haslam and Mr David Roderick, chairman and chief executive of US Steel, will be held next month to discuss the details of the project which will be made.

Mr Haslam said that another significant factor was the need to reach an agreement between the two partners who would be committing to the joint venture.

Meanwhile, plans are at an advanced stage for the partial privatisation of nationalised steel-making activities. It is believed that under the proposed "Phoenix" operation, the state interests of BSC and BSF would be merged, with BSC possibly owning 75 per cent of the equity.

Sears benefits from spending spree

By Jonathan Clark

Sears Holdings, with interests from Selfridges to Freeman, Hardy & Willis, yesterday became the first of the big clothing retailers to show the effects of the spending boom in both profits and dividends.

Its customers spent heavily in the second half of its shoe shops, fashion chains and across the counter of its 828 William Hill betting shops. Sears benefited both from the post-Christmas lull and from the hot summer spell.

Customers bought new shoes to keep the water out and later came back for summer casuals. The bookies benefited from more predictable conditions than the previous year.

Profits of £60.3m for the half against £53.2m compare with expectations of just £45m. Profit forecasts for the year of £130m have been upgraded to £150m or more although much depends on the important Christmas quarter.

The dividend had been increased by 50 per cent adjusted for last year's scrip issue.

Profits from the footwear business in the first six months increased from £29.5m to £32.6m, including a 1.1% per cent rise in US shoe profits from \$18.7m to \$19.8m, helped by the strong dollar.

The department stores - Selfridges and 10 Lewis's outlets

ConsGold pays chief £405,000

By Michael Frost

Consolidated Gold Fields, the mining and industrial group, has agreed to pay \$594,000 (£405,000) to Mr David Lloyd-Jacob, the former chairman and chief executive of Gold Fields America Corporation. Mr Lloyd-Jacob left the company last year after profits collapsed.

The payment, which is said to be the equivalent of two years' earnings, is revealed in the latest annual report. In the report, Mr Rudolf Agnew, chairman and chief executive of Cons Gold, says that the company will continue to move back towards its traditional role as a mining finance house.

The group's earlier policy of diversifying into manufacturing in the United States proved to be a failure. Mr Lloyd-Jacob's downfall. Cons Gold made provisions of \$87m against Skytop Brewster, a Texas maker of oil-drilling equipment which it has so far failed to sell.

Mr Lloyd-Jacob has been paid \$394,000 and has received a loan of \$200,000 repayable on November 1, 1984, and carrying interest of 1 per cent below the US prime rate. Another \$22,000 will be paid in November next year.

In the annual report, Mr Agnew says: "It is our intention to concentrate the bulk of our investment in mining and construction materials."

The group's earlier policy of diversifying into manufacturing in the United States proved to be a failure. Mr Lloyd-Jacob's downfall. Cons Gold made provisions of \$87m against Skytop Brewster, a Texas maker of oil-drilling equipment which it has so far failed to sell.

Republic's gas may be piped to Belfast

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Plans have been revived to build a pipeline connecting Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic's only natural gas field, off County Cork. An agreement is expected to be announced this month by Mrs Thatcher after the Anglo-Irish talks in London.

The prospect of Belfast and the other main towns in Northern Ireland being connected to natural gas supplies were first discussed in 1980 when the Kinsale field came into operation.

At that time, it was estimated to cost £150m to build a 300-

Midland Bank Interest Rates

Base Rate
Reduces by 1/2% to 9% per annum with effect from 4th October 1983.

Deposit Accounts
Interest paid on 7 day deposit accounts reduces by 1/2% to 5 1/2% p.a. with effect from 4th October 1983.

Monthly Income Deposit Account Service (MIDAS)
Interest paid will be reduced from 9% to 8 1/2% p.a. with effect from 2nd November 1983.

Save and Borrow Accounts
(Including "Holiday" and "Christmas Club"). Interest paid on credit balances reduces to the above Deposit Account rate and interest charged on overdrawn balances remains at 18 1/2% p.a. with effect from 2nd November 1983, APR 19.8%.

Midland Bank
Midland Bank plc, 27 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX

Blue chips start rally

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Shares on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday were extending early gains in a rally that switched from the blue chips to the rest of the market.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up by about 10 points.

Advancing issues had a 2-1 lead over decliners.

Citibank led the list of most active shares, rising 5-8 to 55-58. Citibank is a leader of

Christies shares in better art market

By Wayne Lister

After hitting rock bottom last year, the reputation of the international fine art market continued to revive, albeit slowly, according to Christie's International.

Reporting substantially improved first-half profits, Mr John Flay, the chairman said that "in every part of the world where the company operates there are encouraging signs of an upturn in business".

He said that Christie's was confident that it would have another good autumn season resulting in an overall record for

HOW A BANK'S BOOKS BALANCE

Liabilities
Deposits 88
Other accounts 8
Capital and reserves 100

Assets
Loans 78
Liquid assets 18
Property and investments 4

Bank which led to the withdrawal of deposits.

Banks can fail for a number of reasons. One possible cause much discussed over the past year is if a bank has to write off a large amount of loans to a developing country because the loans were deemed worthless.

The table gives a simplified illustration of a typical bank balance sheet. If 10 of the 78 loans had to be written off, the loss would have to be absorbed with capital and reserves. These

Hongkong highlights need for confidence

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Banking Correspondent

Turbulent financial markets and the problems caused by the developing country debt crisis have brought the spectre of banks going bust more prominently to the fore over the past couple of years.

Above all, recent events have highlighted the crucial importance of confidence in banking.

Last week the Hongkong Government announced it was taking over Hang Lung Bank because it was unable to meet its liabilities. The bank's problems date from September last year when it suffered a two-day run on its deposits.

Over the weekend it emerged that another bank, Sun Hing Kai Bank, which is part of the leading Hongkong overseas group, was being rescued with a £16m support package.

The rescue was "unfounded rumour about Sun Hing Kai

The biggest threat faced by banks

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Banking Correspondent

Bank which led to the withdrawal of deposits.

Banks can fail for a number of reasons. One possible cause much discussed over the past year is if a bank has to write off a large amount of loans to a developing country because the loans were deemed worthless.

The table gives a simplified illustration of a typical bank balance sheet. If 10 of the 78 loans had to be written off, the loss would have to be absorbed with capital and reserves. These

Midland Bank

Midland Bank plc, 27 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

INVEST IN AMERICA'S CITIES

Three days in Zurich are worth more than three months in the U.S.A.

ZUSPA CONVENTION CENTER
Zurich, Switzerland • October 17, 18, 19 & 20, 1983

AN EXHIBITION

500 American Mayors and Deputies from 100 cities will answer your specific questions. Below you will find assets valuable to your business. Meet community leaders who can assist you.

Get the facts about property market incentives, facilities, natural resources, quality of life, and more.

A CONFERENCE

Experts will present taxation, legal, immigration, financing and other up-to-date seminars which can affect your decision to invest.

• expand your business into America
• establish a joint venture with an experienced U.S. firm
• license your technology to an American manufacturer
• acquire into U.S. real estate investment opportunities

If these are your interests, INVEST IN AMERICA'S CITIES is for you. There is no better way to prepare yourself for making an investment in America.



PRE-REGISTRATION is advised.
For further details contact:

USCIB INVEST IN AMERICA'S CITIES
Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce
Zurich, Switzerland

Telephone: 01-211 24 84 Telex: 815448

NATIONAL Girobank

National Girobank announces that with effect from 4th October 1983.

Base Rate

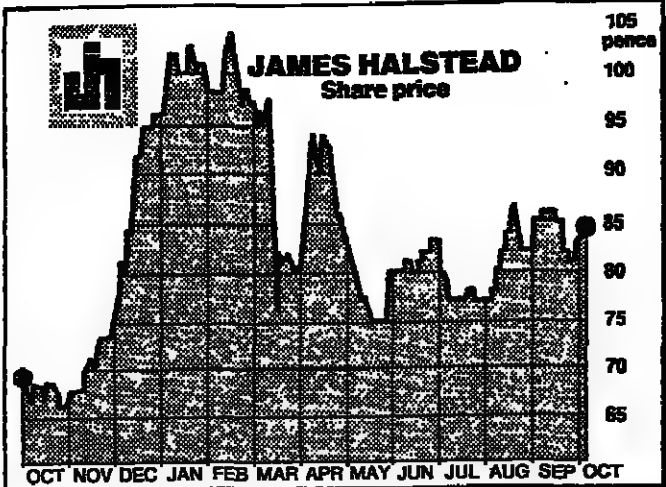
Its base rate was reduced from 9 1/4% to 9% per annum.

Deposit Accounts

The rate of interest payable on deposit accounts is reduced to 6% per annum

10 Milk Street LONDON EC2V 8JH

Gilts recover after base rate cut



whether inflationary expectations have been broken, and an international debt crisis could upset interest rates. In the cynics' view, the unanimity of international policy is too good to last.

James Halstead Group

James Halstead Group Year to 30.6.83
Pre-tax profit £2.3m (1.8m)
Turnover £27.8m (22.2m)
Net dividend 1.75p making 3p (3p)
Share price 84p down 5p Yield 5.1%
Dividend payable 9.12.83

James Halstead Group made record pre-tax profits of £2.3m (£1.8m last time) in the year to June 30. The results owe much to a strong performance from

the traditional Halstead floor coverings business which accounts for £16m of the group's £27.8m turnover. The commercial property refurbishment and export markets were the growth areas.

Retail sales of floor tiles to the do-it-yourself trade made only steady progress compared with last year. The Belfast motorcycle wear business and the Conway leisure division, which sells trailer tents, were both hit by a downturn in demand. Motorcycle sales were affected by lower demand from young customers who are short of cash because of high unemployment. The trailer tent business slumped because of wet weather in the April-to-June selling season.

This delay in incorporating the holiday company accounts will rebound upon shareholders

in the current year. Losses from Avery and Wigwag for the year to October 1982 are expected to total about £600,000, which will almost certainly swallow any further growth from the floor coverings side.

The built-in time lag for reporting the holiday division profits means it will be difficult for the group to match the £2.3m pre-tax profits achieved in the current year. But at yesterday's closing price of 84p the shares are in the middle of their range for the year and offer a strong yield of 5.1 per cent. They sell on a price earnings ratio of 10.8.

Arthur Bell

Arthur Bell & Sons Year to 30.6.83
Pre-tax profit £31.3m (£27.6m)
Turnover £246.7m (£245.6m)
Net dividend 4.1p
Share price 135p down 8p Yield 4.2%

Full-year results yesterday from Arthur Bell did nothing to reverse the market's view that the Scotch whisky group has run out of growth. This view has been reflected increasingly in the company's share price over the last six months and the shares fell a further 8p to 135p. Pre-tax profits for the year to the end of last June are up from £27.6m to £31.3m. But the whole of this increase derived from price rises in home and export markets and an increase in interest received on the group's £30m cash mountain -

now worth nearly 30p a share. Volume, for the first time in many years, was virtually unchanged, a 5 per cent fall in the home market being balanced by higher exports.

This is admittedly considerably better than the performance of the industry as a whole, but it does not live up to the growth stock rating once put on the shares.

A further rise of perhaps £3m in profits can be expected this year, but again the main impetus will come from price increases and financial items.

Moreover, although the group will make more progress in export markets, its 22 per cent share of the British market is plainly under threat from Distillers, which will spearhead a new onslaught on the market with the relaunch of Johnnie Walker Red Label next month. Mr Raymond Miquel, the Arthur Bell chairman, thinks the relaunch will be a non-event, but Distillers' ability to recapture lost British market share should not be underestimated.

The temptation to splash the £30m of cash on an acquisition must be great, but it is difficult to see where Bell could invest the money to earn the return on capital employed of well over 20 per cent that it makes on whisky.

It is still clearly the company's aim to make Bell's into a leading brand in the U.S. Attempts to do this have suffered a number of false starts, but given the company's legendary ability for hard slog, it is worth staying with the shares to see if this ambition can be realized.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES			1982-1983			1982-1983			1982-1983			1982-1983			1982-1983			1982-1983		
Rubber in C's per metric ton			Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per cwt			Gas-oil in US per metric ton			RUBBER			Latex			Latex			Latex		
Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00
Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00
Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00
Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00
Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00
Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00
May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00
Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00
Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00
Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00
Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00
Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00
Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00
Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00
Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00
Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00
Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00
Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00
May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00
Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00
Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00
Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00
Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00
Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00
Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00
Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00
Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00
Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00
Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00
Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00
May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00
Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00
Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00
Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00
Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00
Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00
Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00
Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00
Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00
Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00
Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00
Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00
May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00
Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00
Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00
Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00
Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00
Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00
Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00
Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00	Dec	105.00	105.00
Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	Jan	105.00	105.00
Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	Feb	105.00	105.00
Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	Mar	105.00	105.00
Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	Apr	105.00	105.00
May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00	May	105.00	105.00
Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	Jun	105.00	105.00
Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	Jul	105.00	105.00
Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	Aug	105.00	105.00
Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	Sep	105.00	105.00
Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	Oct	105.00	105.00
Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.00	Nov	105.00	105.0			

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 **Cereflex AM**.
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rick at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview between 8.45 and 9.00; review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; pop music news from Mike Smith between 7.30 and 8.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; and food and cooking ideas between 8.45 and 9.00.

9.00 **Gharbar**. A magazine programme of interest to Asian women. Making your house burglarproof is the subject this morning. 9.25 **News**.

9.30 **Labour Conference 1983**. Live coverage of the fourth day of the proceedings. (Further coverage on this channel at 10.55 and 2.00 and on BBC 2 at 3.50). 10.30 **Play School**. For under fives, presented by Ian Austin.

10.35 **Labour Party Conference 1983** continued.

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitham and Judy Lines. The weather prospects come from Michael Fildes. 12.57 **Regional News** (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One**. Cook and Indian film star, Madhuri Jaffrey is among the guests today as is legendary trumpeter Shorty Rogers. 1.45 **Hockey-Kolay**. A See-Saw programme for the very young.

2.00 **Labour Party Conference 1983**. (Continues on BBC2 at 3.50). 3.53 **Regional news** (not London).

3.55 **Play School**, presented by Sarah Long with guest Fraser Wilson. 4.30 **Caribbean Mighty Mouse** in Hero for a Day (1). 4.35 **Jacksonville** with Kenneth Williams reading *Sneeze* and be Slain. 4.40 **Screen Test**. Brian Trueman with a new series of the cinematic recall.

5.10 **Seaview**. The first of a new six-part comedy series about a family who run a sea-side private hotel.

5.40 **News with Mollie Stuart**. 5.05 **South East at Six**.

6.30 **Ask the Experts**. The third instalment in the general knowledge quiz pits the *Adventures from Blackburn* against the *Pyramids of Nottingham*.

6.55 **Harty**. Russell Harty's guest tonight is Shirley MacLaine who invites viewers to telephone her on the show.

7.30 **Film: Night Chase** (1970) starring David Janssen and Yaphet Kotto. At Los Angeles airport a taxi driver picks up a passenger who is obviously distressed. Their journey south to Mexico is a concoction of exciting episodes. Directed by David Starrett.

9.00 **News with Sue Lawley**. 9.25 **Are We Being Served?** Morrison is confronted by tradesman Mick Williams and labourer John Chocchoy with their views on a council flat refurbishment scheme.

9.55 **Sportscaster** introduced by Harry Carpenter. A profile of heavyweight boxer Frank Bruno and coverage of the Emerson Bonet leading Show Jumper of the Year competition are on the bill tonight.

10.53 **News headlines**. 10.55 **The Rockford Files**. The easy-going detective has to help his policeman cousin to crack a case of fraud (1).

11.45 **Weather**.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 105.9kHz/265m or 108.9kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 69.3kHz/433m or 90.9kHz/330m. Radio 3 VHF 90.9kHz/247m. Radio 4 MF 121.6kHz/247m. Radio 5 VHF 62.5kHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 154.8kHz/194m. VHF 95.9MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

JUKES

CINEMAS

EXHIBITIONS

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

tv-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Nick Owen and John Stanger. A review of the morning papers at 6.25; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.25; sport at 8.30 and 9.15; a guest in the spotlight at 7.05; a topical cartoon at 7.25; guest Norman Wisdom from 7.25; 7.50; pop video at 7.55; Ian Gillan's star forecast at 8.05; Elna Poffert's gospel column at 8.30; and Winney and Friends at 8.52.

ITV/LONDON

8.25 **Thames news headlines** 8.30 **For Belshazzar** Part two of a Game of Soldiers; 8.47 A Slight girl talks about school; 10.04 **Tracing** about 10.21 **Understanding television**; 10.48 **Service centre** near Blackheath; 11.10 A day in the life of an emergency department at a hospital; 11.22 **Maths**: Grouping and counting; 11.30 **How we used to live**; 12.00 **Simon Moon**, Rockstar adventures of Sir Simon; 12.10 **Blackburn Learning** with Puppets (1); 12.30 **Play** with Agatha Christie; 12.57 **Regional News** (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 **News 1.20** Thames news 1.30 A Plus. A girl Avila talks to Lord Snowdon about photographs and photography; 2.00 **Talk** with the High Road; 2.15 **How everyday happenings can be the basis for writing** 2.40 **Living under Norman rule** 3.00 **Closedown**.

3.50 **Labour Party Conference 1983**. Live coverage of the afternoon session 5.00 **Closedown**.

5.40 **Eight Days a Week**. Robin Denslow with a review of the rock and pop events of the week. The guest artists are Neil Smith, Les and John and Richard Strange.

6.30 **Great Railway Journeys of the World**. With Michael Frayn as he travels from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean - from Sydney to Paris (1).

7.30 **Britain at the Pictures**. A celebration of British film making with clips from all films. Narrated by Sir Richard Attenborough (see Choice).

8.00 **Butterflies**. Rita and Ben have trouble in concealing their Russell after it becomes clear that his girlfriend does not want to marry him despite the birth of their child.

8.30 **Keep It in the Family**. Domestic comedy series about a man harassed by his daughter and his wife.

9.00 **Relly - Ace of Spies**. The extraordinary agent manages, against fierce competition, to secure the contract for rebuilding of the Russian fleet for the German shipyard Blohm and Voss at the same time becoming irresistible to Countess Maschina.

10.00 **Midweek Sports Special**. Highlights from one of tonight's football Midweek Cup second round first leg matches plus coverage of the opening games in the quarter finals of the Jameson International Snooker Championship.

11.50 **Open University: A Renaissance Church in Rome** 12.05 **ITAT: Clinging a Deal** ends at 12.45.

12.50 **News** 1.00 **Regional news** (not London).

1.00 **News** 1.10 **Regional news** (not London).

1.10 **News** 1.20 **Regional news** (not London).

1.20 **News** 1.30 **Regional news** (not London).

1.30 **News** 1.40 **Regional news** (not London).

1.40 **News** 1.50 **Regional news** (not London).

1.50 **News** 2.00 **Regional news** (not London).

2.00 **News** 2.10 **Regional news** (not London).

2.10 **News** 2.20 **Regional news** (not London).

2.20 **News** 2.30 **Regional news** (not London).

2.30 **News** 2.40 **Regional news** (not London).

2.40 **News** 2.50 **Regional news** (not London).

2.50 **News** 3.00 **Regional news** (not London).

3.00 **News** 3.10 **Regional news** (not London).

3.10 **News** 3.20 **Regional news** (not London).

3.20 **News** 3.30 **Regional news** (not London).

3.30 **News** 3.40 **Regional news** (not London).

3.40 **News** 3.50 **Regional news** (not London).

3.50 **News** 4.00 **Regional news** (not London).

4.00 **News** 4.10 **Regional news** (not London).

BBC 2

6.30 **Open University: History of Mathematics** 6.55 **The Physics of White Dwarf Stars** 7.20 **Science Fiction** 7.45 **Industrial Relations**. Closedown at 8.10.

8.10 **Daytime on Two**. Die and the tricks of television 10.00 **You and Me** 10.15 **Maths**. Sequences 10.38 **Trigonometry** 11.00 **Words and Pictures** 11.17 **Rhythm Patterns** 11.38 **Meeting of Kerry Everett** Television Show 12.05 **Italian conversation for beginners** 12.30 **For parents of handicapped children** 12.55 **Helping mentally handicapped young adults** 1.10 **Micro in Schools** (ends at 1.35) 1.38 **House** 2.01 **Robinson Crusoe and poetry** 2.18 **How everyday happenings can be the basis for writing** 2.40 **Living under Norman rule** 3.00 **Closedown**.

3.50 **Labour Party Conference 1983**. Live coverage of the afternoon session 5.00 **Closedown**.

5.40 **Eight Days a Week**. Robin Denslow with a review of the rock and pop events of the week. The guest artists are Neil Smith, Les and John and Richard Strange.

6.30 **Great Railway Journeys of the World**. With Michael Frayn as he travels from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean - from Sydney to Paris (1).

7.30 **Britain at the Pictures**. A celebration of British film making with clips from all films. Narrated by Sir Richard Attenborough (see Choice).

8.00 **Butterflies**. Rita and Ben have trouble in concealing their Russell after it becomes clear that his girlfriend does not want to marry him despite the birth of their child.

8.30 **Keep It in the Family**. Domestic comedy series about a man harassed by his daughter and his wife.

9.00 **Relly - Ace of Spies**. The extraordinary agent manages, against fierce competition, to secure the contract for rebuilding of the Russian fleet for the German shipyard Blohm and Voss at the same time becoming irresistible to Countess Maschina.

10.00 **Midweek Sports Special**. Highlights from one of tonight's football Midweek Cup second round first leg matches plus coverage of the opening games in the quarter finals of the Jameson International Snooker Championship.

11.50 **Open University: A Renaissance Church in Rome** 12.05 **ITAT: Clinging a Deal** ends at 12.45.

12.50 **News** 1.00 **Regional news** (not London).

1.00 **News** 1.10 **Regional news** (not London).

1.10 **News** 1.20 **Regional news** (not London).

1.20 **News** 1.30 **Regional news** (not London).

1.30 **News** 1.40 **Regional news** (not London).

1.40 **News** 1.50 **Regional news** (not London).

1.50 **News** 2.00 **Regional news** (not London).

2.00 **News** 2.10 **Regional news** (not London).

2.10 **News** 2.20 **Regional news** (not London).

2.20 **News** 2.30 **Regional news** (not London).

2.30 **News** 2.40 **Regional news** (not London).

2.40 **News** 2.50 **Regional news** (not London).

2.50 **News** 3.00 **Regional news** (not London).

3.00 **News** 3.10 **Regional news** (not London).

3.10 **News** 3.20 **Regional news** (not London).

3.20 **News** 3.30 **Regional news** (not London).

3.30 **News** 3.40 **Regional news** (not London).

3.40 **News** 3.50 **Regional news** (not London).

3.50 **News** 4.00 **Regional news** (not London).

4.00 **News** 4.10 **Regional news** (not London).

4.10 **News** 4.20 **Regional news** (not London).

4.20 **News** 4.30 **Regional news** (not London).

4.30 **News** 4.40 **Regional news** (not London).

CHANNEL 4

6.30 **Labour Party '83**. Llew Gardner and Brian Shalloo at the conference for the fourth day of the conference. Closedown at 12.30.

2.00 **Labour Party '83**. Live coverage of the afternoon's proceedings.

5.00 **Closedown**. Another edition of the weekly comedy series and mental arithmetic competition. Challenging yesterday's winner is Bristol dentist, Alan Walker. Richard Whitely is the questioner. Read by Brian Gurney. Read by the author.

5.30 **Make it Pay**. The second programme in the five-part series in which Stephen Atkinson explores ways in which leisure crafts can be made profitable. His subject this week is wood carving - by hand and machine - and he illustrates how an enthusiast with only limited skills and facilities can fashion saleable products. Maurice Wilson answers questions and gives guidance to those wishing to set up a craft business.

6.00 **Square Pegs**. American high school comedy series. The guest of the week is the golf commentator Peter Allen. And Marilyn Playm takes the first treatment of Chaim Sernant's *The House of Wonders*.

6.30 **The Splice of Life**. Part five of the entertaining series on the origin of the species. Tonight's programme about doves is filmed in three diverse places: the People's Park, Park, a Sri Lankan monastery, a 17th century restaurant in Quebec, and Salem, Massachusetts. The narrator is Edward Woodward.

7.30 **Comment**. The political spot this week is filled by Conservative Nick Rathn, MP for Delyn.

8.00 **Brookside**. Arrambale, showing a prospective new family around the Close, is embarrassed when the description of the place as all home and harmony is visibly and aurally contradicted.

8.30 **Twenty Twenty Vision: The Devil's Circle**. A revealing investigative documentary on the South African apartheid regime. Directed by Glauco Rocha.

9.00 **Johannes Brahms: The Violin and Viola Sonatas**. The first of three programmes celebrating the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer. Tonight's edition deals with Brahms' relationships with Robert and Clara Schumann and their influence on the composition of the *Violin and Viola Sonatas*, which tonight are performed by Pinchas Zukerman and Marc Nelkin.

10.10 **Film: Black God, White Devil** (1964) starring Yona Scheraga and Gerardo Del Rey. The story of an exploited Brazilian cowman who kills his employer and runs away to join Sebastian, a black prophet, who leads him to land for the poor. Directed by Glauber Rocha.

12.30 **Closedown**.

CHOICE

● With three programmes on BBC2 tonight creating the occasion it would be hard to overlook the fact that the British Film Institute is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. First, Sir Richard Attenborough sets the scene as the guests arrive for the celebratory Glendalough dinner (6.20pm) attended by the Prince of Wales and ending with coverage of the presentation of awards at the end of the dinner (9.30pm). While the notables are eating we are treated to a 90 minute feast of documentaries, *BRITAIN AT THE PICTURES* (7.30pm) in which are shown clips from some 60 films made in Britain since the birth of the BFI. Written by the Times film critic David Robinson, the programme illustrates Britain's changing cinematic views over the years on love, humour, class and

discrimination - the latter category surprisingly mentioning only one clip dealing with colour prejudice.

● An horrific story of torture and mutilation in Namibia emerged from Twenty Twenty Vision's disturbing documentary *THE DEVIL'S CIRCLE* (Channel 4, 8.30pm). Filmed clandestinely by a camera crew posing as tourists, using amateur equipment, the programme reveals the extremes to which the racist security forces will go to extract information or confessions from suspected terrorists, petty criminals and even innocent civilians. These atrocities added to the deprivation caused by the apartheid of South Africa and the waging war against Angola on their

soil, unemployment and repressive social conditions, gives credence to the Namibians claim that they are trapped in 'The Devil's Circle'.

● Tonight and for the next five Wednesdays the Swedish soprano Elisabeth Soderstrom talks about her life and career, recalling happy memories illustrated with her own recordings. For this first edition of *THAT REMINDS ME* (Radio 4, 8.45pm) Miss Soderstrom has chosen a floral theme and, not surprisingly, has selected Scandinavian artists to perform the majority of the seven musical reminiscences - from Just Sporing singing *The Flower That You Threw Me*, from Carmen, to the Danc, Carl Brisson with *The Little White Gardenia*. Between these two records there is a fund of memories, fondly remembered by the delightful Miss Soderstrom.

● The *Goatwhisker* by T. H. White (B). Read by Norman Rodway. 8.57 **Weather**. Travel.

9.00 **Midweek**. *Henry Kelly* (1). 9.25 **Midweek**. *Gardener's Question* (1). 9.50 **Midweek**. *Read Odds* by Brian Gurney. Read by the author.

10.00 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 10.15 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 10.30 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 10.45 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 11.00 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 11.15 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 11.30 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 11.45 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 12.00 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 12.15 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 12.30 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 12.45 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 1.00 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 1.15 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 1.30 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 1.45 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 1.50 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 1.55 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 2.00 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 2.15 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 2.30 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 2.45 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 2.50 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 3.00 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 3.15 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 3.30 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 3.45 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 3.50 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 4.00 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 4.15 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 4.30 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 4.45 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 4.50 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 5.00 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 5.15 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 5.30 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 5.45 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 5.50 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 6.00 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 6.15 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 6.30 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 6.45 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 6.50 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 7.00 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 7.15 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 7.30 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 7.45 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 7.50 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 8.00 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 8.15 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 8.30 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 8.45 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 8.50 **News**. *Travel*. *Baker's Dozen*. Richard Baker with records. 9.00 **News**. *Travel*

